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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 180 *15 September 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

More Foreign Ministers' Speeches in Madrid BB 1
Andrei CSCE Speech BB 1
[SCINTEIA 9 Sep]
Text of Mladenov Address BB 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Sep]
Materials on Korniyenko's Moscow News Conference BB 9
CTK Report BB 9
Budapest Report BB 11
East Berlin Report BB 11
Warsaw Radio Report BB 12
Warsaw TV Commentary BB 12
PAP Press Review BB 12
Belgrade Report BB 13
TANJUG Report BB 13

ALBANIA

Gromyko Visit to France, KAL Incident Mentioned B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 11 Sep]
Alia, Malile Receive New PRC Ambassador B 1
Meeting With Alia B 1
Meeting With Malile B 1

BULGARIA

U.S. Senate Military Budget Approval Reported C 1
Budget 'Threat to Peace' [Stoyanov] C 1
Vatican Archbishop Poggi Arrives 12 Sep C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Sep]
Received by Yordanov C 2
Zhivkov Receives New British Ambassador C 2
USSR Economic Delegation Visits 12-14 Sep C 3
Visits Stara Zagora C 3
Zhivkov Receives Delegation C 3
Filipov Meets Delegation C 3
Delegation Departs C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'U.S. Version' of KAL Incident 'Changed' D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 13 Sep]
CPSL Approves Resolution on Application of S & T D 2

Hruskovic Attends Session D 2
Lenart Addresses Meeting D 3
Jakes Attends Session D 3
Central Committee Resolution D 3
Fuel, Power Minister Discusses Energy Issues D 5
Meeting Discusses Agricultural Management System D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker on GDR's 10th Anniversary in UN E 1
Stoph Address at Antifascist Rally 11 Sep E 3
Naumann on Responsibilities of Party Members [DPA] E 8
Hager Meets With FRG SPD's Federal Manager E 8
Briefs: Trade Protocol With DPRK; E 9
Cultural Plan With Nicaragua;
Academician Decorated

HUNGARY

Military Delegation Departs for USSR Visit F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 13 Sep]
Further on UK Foreign Secretary's Visit F 1
Received by Kadar, Lazar F 1
Departs 14 Sep F 2
Kadar Accepts Koivisto Invitation for Visit F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 11 Sep]
Kadar Meets With New Envoy to Kampuchea F 2
Sarlos-Led Delegation Returns From DPRK F 2
Gaspar Receives Dutch Trade Unionists F 2

POLAND

Reaction to Kal Incident, Ogarkov Conference G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU on U.S. Role G 1
[Kraszewski, 12 Sep]
RZECZPOSPOLITA on Conference [12 Sep] G 3
'Immoral' U.S. Sanctions Endanger Poles' Health G 4
Deputy Foreign Minister, Delegation in Vienna G 4
[cross-reference]
Jablonski Receives USSR's Kulikov, Gribkov G 4
Jaruzelski 'Absent' at Meeting [AFP] G 5
Decision To Dissolve Writers Union Upheld G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10/11 Sep]
Appeal to Intelligentsia To Serve Nation G 6
Ministers To Discuss Economic Reform Package G 6
Complaints Against Administration Decline G 7
Kiszczak Sees Lack of Response to Slowdown Call G 8
Barcikowski Interviewed on Workers' Agreements G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10/11 Sep]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Continues Working Visit to Cluj H 1
State Council Issues New Remuneration Decree H 1
[SCINTEIA 10 Sep]

YUGOSLAVIA

Radio Reports Soviet Veto on Airliner Resolution I 1
Zarkovic on DPRK, PRC Visits, Moscow Stopover I 1
Further Reports on Botswana President's Visit I 2
Meets With Planinc I 2
Meets With Grlickov I 2
Talks With Mojsov I 3
Closing Talks With Spiljak I 3
Further Reports on 'Jedinstvo-83' Exercises I 4
Leaders Visit Command Post I 4
Mamula Visits Krivolak Unit I 4
Spiljak, Markovic Visit Units I 5
Second Day Maneuvers Reported I 6
Tactical Exercise Ends I 6
Spiljak Leaves Skopje I 7
Markovic Discusses Economy, Urges 'Discipline' I 8
[POLITIKA 9 Sep]
Local Party President Dismissed in Leskovac I 9

MORE FOREIGN MINISTERS' SPEECHES IN MADRID

Andrei CSCE Speech

AU131950 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 83 p 8

["Romani.'s Stand and President Nicolae Ceausescu's Concept and Considerations Concerning the Madrid Meeting and Immediate and Future Tasks to Continue the Process of Building Security and Developing Cooperation in Europe, Presented by the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs" -- SCINTEIA headline; in Madrid, on 8 September]

[Text] Almost 3 years ago, in this very hall, my country's delegation voiced the omanian people's desire for peace and cooperation when it stressed the particular portance devolving upon the start of the Madrid meeting, in the framework of the verall European situation. This conference was meant to give a new impetus to implement the Helsinki Final Act, continuing the process of detente, strengthening peace and security, and promoting lasting cooperation between all European states. After long and difficult negotiations, whose outcome was at times uncertain, negotiations which required great efforts and a spirit of understanding and cooperation, we have reached the final stage of the meeting. I would like to express the Romanian Government's satisfaction over the agreement reached at the end of the proceedings, which marks a turning point in the European and international political life. "We consider this agreement", Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu recently said, "as a beam of light leading to new positive results along the road of detente, disarmament and peace."

The Madrid meeting has been taking place at a time when the international situation has become very complex and contradictory, tension between states has increased, the arms race has recorded an unprecedented intensification, new hotbeds of tension and conflict have emerged, the gaps between rich and poor countries have deepened, and the economic crisis has sharpened. Of course, this situation has had its impact upon the meeting's proceedings. However, as an outcome of efforts made by all signatories of the Final Act, the dialogue was maintained and the search for points of agreement continued.

The positive results of our meeting emphasized the axiomatic truth that all problems, no matter how complicated, can be resolved through negotiations when the parties involved show political reason, a constructive spirit, and the wish for cooperation, and when one proceeds from the major interests of all peoples and of peace and security throughout the world.

The Madrid meeting can be considered as a step forward and as the start of a new stage along the road of deepening and consolidating the process begun in Helsinki. In view of the complex and difficult international conditions in which the meeting was held, these results highlight not only the vitality of the process started in Helsinki but also the fact that the building of European security is based upon objective realities and requirements of the situation in Europe and meets the vital interests of our peoples and all the world's peoples.

There is no doubt that the final document is well-grounded and sufficiently well-balanced to be considered as a positive synopsis of our joint efforts. Of course, some provisions might have been dealt with in greater detail and certain formulations could have been more concrete and direct; likewise, the documents should have also included other important aspects of European security and cooperation as well. But even as it stands now, it is the result of compromises by all participants and of the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

We particularly appreciate the fact that the Madrid meeting agreed upon convening a conference on measures to increase trust and security and bring about disarmament in Europe. For the first time in the continent's history, a negotiating forum will be set up -- with the participation of all signatories of the Final Act and operating on the basis of CSCE procedural regulations -- to adopt measures on trust, military disengagement, and disarmament in Europe, without which one cannot conceive of real progress toward detente, cooperation, and understanding in Europe.

Likewise, the final document explicitly deals with the "CSCE Follow-Up", thus ensuring the continuity of the comprehensive process started in Helsinki, although, here, too, one cannot fail to note with regret various discriminatory trends toward certain countries which offered to host various meetings to be organized within the framework of the CSCE follow-up.

In the spirit of the Final Act, one should also point out the provisions that reiterate the commitment of participating states to firmly apply, in relations among themselves and with other countries, the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect and to develop cooperation in the continent. The provisions on economic cooperations and the cooperation in education, science, culture, information, and human contacts are substantial parts of the document and are generally in agreement with the letter and spirit of the Final Act.

Romania participated in the Madrid meeting with the consistent desire to promote cooperation and make a constructive contribution to its conclusion with positive results, which should meet the expectations of the European peoples. In this respect our country was active in drafting a well-grounded and balanced document, which should include concrete decisions and measures capable of giving impetus to the implementation of documents signed in Helsinki and stimulating the continuation and deepening of the process of comprehensive cooperation initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Thus, Romania advanced a number of proposals in the political, military, economic, and cultural fields; in the interest of understanding and cooperation on our continent, our country showed itself receptive to proposals and positions advanced by other states. Showing a constructive spirit of responsibility for the fate of this meeting, Romania has often intervened to overcome moments of tension and contributed to guiding the efforts toward achieving a consensus. As is well known, President Nicolae Ceausescu personally acted through messages, interventions, and statements, thus directly contributing to stimulating the negotiations and ensuring their successful conclusion.

Now that this goal has been attained as a result of collective efforts, the Romanian Government and people express the hope and conviction that the decisions of the Madrid meeting, which are significant as such, will stimulate all participating states to act to implement these understandings and will mobilize the governments, political forces, peoples, and the public opinion to take concrete steps toward strengthening trust, security, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation in Europe.

Presently, we are marking the 44th anniversary of the start of World War II, which caused huge human and material losses both in Europe and throughout the world. Drawing appropriate lessons from these great and tragic historical events, Romania considers that halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, should be at the core of European security.

The key problem facing Europe today is the prospect of deploying new intermediate-range nuclear missiles as of this year. This would open up the road to intensifying the arms race, would increase the danger of war, primarily nuclear war, and would endanger the existence of all European peoples and of life and human civilization.

It is now necessary to do everything possible to halt the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and bring about the withdrawal of existing ones. Romania believes that there is no justification for accepting the deployment of the new nuclear missiles as a fait accompli. The states and governments that do this will be greatly responsible in the eyes of their own peoples and all mankind.

Romania believes that -- through new efforts and negotiations held in a spirit of cooperation, and if both sides act in a spirit of full responsibility -- it is possible to reach an appropriate agreement which can halt the deployment of new missiles and bring about the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones. Proceeding from this key requirement, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu recently sent messages to USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Yuriy Andropov and to U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking that everything be done to ensure the success of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. If these negotiations do not lead to positive results by the end of this year, Romania proposed that an agreement be reached on postponing the deployment of the new intermediate-range missiles at least until the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985, while negotiations continue in the meantime. In this period, the Soviet Union should give guarantees -- in accordance with its previous statements -- that it will halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles and their modernization and will unilaterally reduce part of the missiles stationed in the European zone of the USSR. Likewise, if no agreement can be reached on these proposals, Romania's president suggested that one should at least consider the proposal of not deploying intermediate-range missiles on the territory of the FRG, GDR, CSSR, and other states as an intermediate measure until a final understanding is reached at the Geneva negotiations.

The largest concentration of armament, including nuclear, is in Europe, where the two opposed military blocs are facing each other. As is well known, these blocs were created in the "cold war" period and are a permanent source of distrust and confrontation. This situation requires energetic and consistent measures to eliminate the bloc policy, reduce the military activities of the two blocs, restrict the geographical area of military competition, exclude ever larger areas from the danger of nuclear war, and promote ever wider military disengagement.

It is well known that the huge accumulation of arms on our continent compels resources to armaments; instead of investing these resources for their own development and for assistance to developing countries, they are swallowed by military budgets. Proceeding from these considerations, Romania proposed that direct negotiations should start between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries in order to freeze and reduce military expenditures, bring about disarmament, and remove the danger of war. An agreement between states belonging to the two military alliances would play an important role in the process of overall disarmament. As far as Romania is concerned, it decided to freeze its military budget until 1985 at the 1982 level.

The creation of nuclear freeze zones in various parts of the continent would make an important contribution to promoting military disengagement and increasing security and trust in Europe. Along these lines, Romania has proposed turning the Balkans into an area of peace, good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation, without nuclear arms and foreign troops and military bases. To reach this goal, President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed that a summit meeting of Balkan countries be held to examine ways and means to strengthen trust, cooperation, and peace in the Balkans.

Romania attaches particular importance to the opening of the conference on measures to increase trust and security and promote disarmament in Europe scheduled for the beginning of 1984, a conference designed to ensure an appropriate organizational framework for mobilizing efforts to this goal.

This conference, on which the European peoples are pinning their hopes, should be thoroughly prepared and organized, as an integral part of the process of security and cooperation in Europe, in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Final Act. Through common efforts, the European countries and peoples can and must turn the old adage "si vis pacem para bellum" [published in Latin] into a new one, which gives hope and trust, namely "si vis pacem, para pacem" [published in Latin]. If this were to come true, arsenals would become empty and the granaries full.

In the same flow of ideas, it is necessary to intensify efforts to overcome the slow and nonproductive pace of the Vienna negotiations, which is totally out of step with the growing pace of the arms race on the continent. The conclusion of an initial agreement, even limited, would represent a measure of trust with a positive impact upon the life of the European Continent.

The conclusion of the Madrid meeting with positive results must open up a broad field of action for the resumption, development, and enrichment of the European dialogue on new bases. The continent's peoples have many common traditions and concerns, but also many common problems to solve, which is the main thing.

One cannot talk about building European security without developing economic cooperation, expanding trade exchanges, and joining efforts to secure the socioeconomic progress of all nations. Discriminatory practices and artificial barriers to cooperation between peoples, which have lately increased, represent obstacles to cooperation and create tension and distrust; consequently, they should be speedily eliminated.

Under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution in the contemporary world, cooperation in science and technology also acquires a particular urgency, since it contributes to the flourishing of European countries, the expansion of exchanges in developing world civilization, and the rapprochement between nations.

Another important facet is intensifying cultural exchanges for better mutual knowledge and understanding and for strengthening respect and friendship between peoples. This renewal process in Europe's life implies greater concern for the flourishing of the human personality and for observing and promoting man's basic rights, primarily the right to work, education, culture, a free and dignified life, and peace.

Practice clearly shows that European security ultimately depends upon the way in which all states observe in their mutual relations the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and the principles included in the Final Act. All states, regardless of social system, size, or potential, must also participate -- directly, in an unhampered way, and on equal footing -- in discussing the resolution of the many problems facing Europe.

We should spare no effort to stimulate and consolidate the comprehensive process started by the Helsinki conference, so that the signatory states of the Final Act may have this useful and necessary framework in which to discuss and appropriately resolve the basic problems of peace, disarmament, security, and cooperation on the continent. Proceeding from the interests and aspirations of our peoples, we should work not to divide Europe or hamper and restrict the circulation of material and intellectual values; on the contrary, we should do everything possible to create a united Europe, based on respect for different social systems and each nation's independence, in which all states fruitfully cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual respect and each nation can freely develop without fear of outside aggression or interference.

It is in the interest of our peoples and of the general cause of peace and understanding in the world that the European countries should increasingly assert their own personality and responsibility and should use their huge potential to establish a lasting climate of peace, security, and cooperation in the continent and to find just and democratic solutions to the great problems facing today's mankind.

Through its results, the Madrid meeting is not only a most important event for Europe's life: It also has a profound impact on world peace, security, and cooperation. It is obvious that each positive step toward strengthening trust and detente in Europe has a direct impact upon improving the international climate, since our continent plays a very significant role in the world policy.

This reality requires a spirit of high responsiblity on the part of all signatories of the Final Act in resolving the problems facing Europe and all mankind. In this respect, Europe should show greater initiative, adopt a more active position, and make a greater contribution of its own.

We are all aware that the complex problems of the contemporary world, the states of tension, and world instability cannot be resolved unless one overcomes the serious anomaly of underdevelopment and eliminates the gaps separating the great majority of peoples from the developed countries. Proceeding from the close economic interdependence between Europe and the developing countries, the economically developed European states and all the continent's countries should firmly work to reach a negotiated agreement on building an equitable system of relations which can contribute to eliminating these phenomena and building a new international economic order.

Europe can contribute, through united actions, to easing the huge burden represented by the high interest rates for a large number of countries, settling the foreign debt of certain states, facilitating the access of developing countries to achievements of modern science and technology, establishing equitable ratios between the prices of raw materials and industrial products, and drafting and implementing a special program for the socioeconomic development of developing countries. All this can make an important contribution to resolving world problems, overcoming the current economic crisis, and ensuring the political and economic stability of the world.

In the current international situation marked by numerous states of conflict and tension -- some of which are very close to our continent -- all European states should refrain from actions capable of aggravating the existing conflicts or creating new ones; on the contrary, they should make an active contribution and do everything to settle differences and misunderstandngs between states through negotiations alone, by completely renouncing the use of force and military confrontation and creating conditons for the parties involved to resolve their problems alone, without outside intervention and pressure.

The Romanian Government and people will continue to resolutely work to implement the Final Act signed in Helsinki and the document of the Madrid meeting. We will spare no effort to contribute to eliminating the danger of war, attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, improving the overall European climate, strictly observing the new principles of relations between states, implementing the Madrid agreements, and resuming the policy of detente, cooperation, and respect for the national independence of all peoples. Romania believes that there is no higher duty than to untiringly work to attain the results expected by all European and world peoples, namely to build real security, to promote broad and unhampered cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, and to ensure each people's right to independently shape its own destiny, without any foreign interference.

In conclusion, I would like to warmly thank the Spanish Government, on behalf of the Romanian Government, for the hospitality extended to us during the unfolding of the Madrid meeting and I extend best wishes of prosperity and peace to the friendly Spanish people.

Text of Mladenov Address

AU131820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 83 p 5

[Speech delivered by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, at the closing session of the CSCE Madrid meeting on 8 September 1983]

[Text] Comrade chairman, three years of efforts have been conducted so that the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSCE member-countries could meet in this hall. There have been numerous obstacles along this path. We have succeeded in attaining this meeting because, in the long run, political common sense has prevailed. We should not forget, however, another important prerequisite -- our representatives were surrounded all the time by the warm hospitality of the government and people of Spain. It is with a feeling of sincere gratitude that I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to our hosts -- Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Fernando Moran, foreign minister, for their effects to ensure the successful progress of the meeting and its meaningful closing.

Comrade chairman, these days the peoples, and not only those of Europe, are once again becoming aware of the fact that the process of detente is a living and dynamic process and that it is very deeply rooted. Relying on the principles of the Final Act, we are now taking an important step toward the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe, toward the further development of the Helsinki agreements.

It has already been stated in this place that, following the signing of the Final Act, the process of detente has passed through numerous trials. Experience has been accumulated along this path, which has contributed to reveal new prospects for the future in the development of our successes achieved in Helsinki. Unfortunately, however, there have been attempts to undermine, or even to bring the all-European process to a failure. If the Madrid meeting should end successfully, this will be the result of the prevailing political realism. It will be the result of the awareness that the preservation and further development of the spirit of Helsinki are in everyone's interest. In this connection we would like to point out the considerable contribution of the neutral and nonaligned countries.

In this context the results of the Madrid meeting are not only a reason for satisfaction, but also for hope. This hope gives the impetus to the efforts in overcoming those dangerous trends in the development of the present-day political atmosphere that are evoking particular concern.

Unfortunately, such alarming trends exist, they are numerous, and we cannot pass over them in silence, or avoid them by talking reluctantly about them. The most dangerous of these trends is the sinister arms race which is assuming unprecedented dimensions. It is provoked by those circles which are striving for military superiority and for shifting the presently existing military strategic balance. A striking example of this is represented by the planned deployment of new American medium-range missiles in certain West European countries as it is conceived by NATO, these missiles being directed against the socialist community member-countries.

This not only would fail to consolidate security in Europe, as some people are asserting, but on the contrary, it would jeopardize it even more. This would greatly increase the threat that our continent may be transformed into a heap of nuclear ashes, where those who have survived, if there are such survivers at all, will envy those who have perished.

The unwillingness to conduct constructive negotiations for taming the arms race in Europe and for achieving agreements on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security evokes particular concern. Instead of this, demands for an almost unilateral disarmament are being voiced.

The policy of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in the disarmament sector sets an example for an exceptionally sensible international behavior filled with a sense of responsibility. The proposals submitted by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, concerning a mutually acceptable reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the readiness to destroy the Soviet missiles which are subject to reduction, are aimed at a real reduction of nuclear weapons. The commitment assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of historic importance.

The socialist community member-states are permanently and consistently implementing the task of preserving peace as the main issue of their foreign policy. Everyone is well aquainted with the vast program of action aimed at reducing international tension, eliminating the military threat, and developing European and other, worldwide events along the path of detente which was launched in Prague at the beginning of 1983 and confirmed this summer in Moscow. We must point out in particular the proposal on signing an agreement for the non-use of military strength and for maintaining peaceful relations.

We are justifiably expecting that the other states adopt respective measures and start negotiations in a businesslike and constructive spirit, that they will not adopt any actions likely to complicate these negotiations. The attempts at obtaining military superiority over the socialist countries have no future. We have expressed our resolve on several occasions not to admit any disruption of the military balance.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future make its contribution to the main question -- the prevention and further aggravation of the international atmosphere and the prevention of a slipping toward nuclear destruction, as well as the insurance of every individual's basic right, his right to live. Acting with energy and consistency for the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations with all states, we are attaching particular attention to the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the Balkans. In this connection, I would like to recall the proposals submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on adopting a code of good-neighborly relations with all Balkan countries and on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Comrade chairman, the results of the Madrid meeting are transforming the meeting into an important event of particular importance and of a favorable political impact. The agreements contained in the final document are ensuring the pursuit of the development of the all-European process. The principles of the final document signed in Helsinki, in their entirety and unity, have once more been categorically confirmed and this confirmation is based on a solid sense of responsibility.

The opportunities revealed today of giving an impetus to the dissemination of detente are of exceptional importance.

According to general recognition, the final document adopted in Madrid reveals the decision to convene a conference on measures to consolidate mutual trust and security as well as disarmament in Europe. We are now all facing the question of the timely and successful implementation of the task of this conference, which is dictated by the common vital interest in guaranteeing a peaceful future for Europe -- our common home continent.

The Madrid meeting has worked out a number of other important agreements, as well, which are contributing to the development of cooperation in the sectors of economy, science, and technology, as well as to putting an end to discrimination in these fields, discrimination which intensifies instability and distrust, and represents an obstacle to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The newly adopted agreements on the further implementation of the final document in practical life must contribute to the intensification of the relations in the sphere of culture and education, to the development of contacts among people. Experience shows that only a constant development of the process of detente can exert a beneficial impact upon the expansion of cooperation in this sector.

It was our opinion that the process started in Helsinki must develop to ensure the right of a free and dignified existence under conditions of peace. In our opinion, a one-sided, selective approach in interpreting and implementing the agreements achieved obviously fails to contribute to the development of the process of detente. Moreover, the trends to use this process for narrow-minded and biased goals in order to achieve one-sided advantages contains a danger that this process may be distorted. The destabilization of international relations, the destruction of mutually advantageious economic relations, the manipulation of questions of such grave importance, such as human rights and the basic rights of man, the organization of anticommunist "crusades" and the expansion of the hostile campaign against CSCE member-countries -- all these are actions incompatible with the final document, with the spirit of the all-European process. The experience following the Helsinki conference and the work of the Madrid meeting unequivocally have demonstrated that to disregard the existing realties in Europe and in the world is an attitude that has no future, since it undermines and destroys the successes achieved, since it poisons the political atmosphere and threatens the future of the all-European process.

This is precisely why we cannot pass over in silence the anti-Soviet campaign launched these days in connection with the incident of the South Korean aircraft, which had deeply penetrated USSR territory. We express sincere regret for the loss of human lives. At the same time we are convinced that the entire responsibility for this tragedy falls on those forces that consciously and in cold blood prepared and implemented this provocative and criminal action, that are interested in the preservation of tension and in an aggravation of the atmosphere, even to the brink of a dangerous confrontation, in order to justify the unrestrained increase in their military budgets and their policy of "diktat" and violence.

Comrade chairman, Bulgaria, which together with the other socialist countries was the initiator of the all-European security and cooperation conference, has always been guided by the principles of strictly preserving the Helsinki agreements. As Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stated in signing the final document, life will raise new questions for us, and new solutions will become possible, as well. The success of the negotiations in Madrid confirms these facts and also confirms the fact that there is no problem today that could not be resolved along the path of negotiations.

The achievement of meaningful results from the meeting is the cause of joint efforts and of the realistic approach adopted by the participating countries, the result of the prevailing interest in coordinating a jointly acceptable document.

We are now justified in expecting that all states will do everything necessary to implement the agreements reached and that their positive potential will be fully utilized.

I would like to assure you, esteemed colleagues, that the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria accepts the Madrid final document and will devote all its efforts to its implementation in practical life, to the practical implementation of the agreements adopted here in Madrid in connection with the fulfillment of the final document adopted in Helsinki.

MATERIALS ON KORNIYENKO'S MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

CTK Report

LD141809 Prague CTK in English 1652 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] -- The Soviet Union is ready to accept a really zero option when Europe would be completely free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko said at a press conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Recalling the importance attached to the further round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, the deputy foreign minister said the USSR is ready to accept even a less radical but also far-reaching option in which both sides would renounce deployment of any new nuclear medium-range systems and reduce now existing similar systems to one-third.

After the Soviet-proposed reduction, both sides would have the same number of launchers as well as warheads. No one can seriously count with the USSR accepting the American "zero option" which would mean no missiles for the Soviet Union and no limitation for NATO.

Georgiy Korniyenko said it would be also unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union to accept the so-called interim solution. If the U.S. position does not change, it means that the U.S. Administration is not interested at all in seeking a mutually acceptable agreement.

The press conference was attended also by Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev who said that his country proposes that both sides should have a certain number of medium-range missiles and planes on an agreed minimum level, which would leave the USSR with fewer medium-range missiles and warheads than in 1976.

He said the Soviet proposals take into account the fact that there is an approximate balance in Europe as regards medium-range launchers. NATO now has an almost 50-per cent superiority in nuclear warheads of thistype.

He went on to say that in the West there is talk of the Soviet Union allegedly having big superiority in medium-range weapons in Europe. At the same time, attempts are being made to create the impression that NATO has no medium-range weapons in Europe at all. The question thus arises on what launchers are the more than 3,000 American, British and French warheads installed.

Each side thus has a substantially different attitude. The U.S. position concentrates on one side, the USSR, having to disarm whereas the other -- the U.S. and partners in NATO -- must continue armament.

On this basis, however, no agreement can be reached, Marshal Akhromeyev said, pointing out that the Soviet stand offers a mutually acceptable solution. It does not seek to achieve superiority even by one missile, plane or warhead.

If U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, the USSR and its allies will naturally take appropriate counter-measures to maintain the balance of forces in Europe and the world.

Responding to a question concerning the liquidation of missiles, Marshal Akhromeyev said it means liquidating launching [word indistinct] missiles. Liquidation would have to apply also to installations being built by the U.S. in Europe in preparation for the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles.

The marshal said that claims that British and French nuclear systems were negligible and thus need not be counted towards the total NATO nuclear potential are incorrect as the systems of the two countries form 25 per cent of NATO's potential, and consist of over 200 units, 162 of them missiles which can launch over 400 warheads at once. The USSR is asked not to pay attention to the fact that British and French nuclear weapons are targeted at the USSR, as they are subordinated to national commands. NATO military, however, consistently keep on including nuclear weapons of U.S. European allies in their arsenal, the marshal said, adding that the U.S. evidently aims to protract the talks and deploy its missiles in Europe while referring to the "unyielding stand" of the USSR.

The marshal said that NATO has 162 missiles and about 700 launchers. The USSR has more missiles but at least 50 per cent fewer launchers than NATO. The [word indistinct] is ready to balance the forces of both sides also as regards launchers.

Asked about the impact that the South Korean airliner incident may have on the Geneva talks, the marshal said the USSR considers it incorrect to link the talks with any other issues. It seems, the U.S. side uses its own provocation to complicate talks on arms reductions and disarmament. He said the question of paying comprensation to the victims was inappropriate as not only the financial responsibility but the political and other responsibilities for what happened should be borne by those who used the plane as an instrument of their dirty politics.

Asked what [words indistinct] Soviet Union has in mind [words indistinct] that American nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe, Marshal Akhromeyev said that the Soviet Government would lift the moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European zone.

In agreement with its allies, additional weapons will be deployed to create the necessary counterweight to the growing concentration of NATO nuclear weapons in Europe, the marshal said, adding that appropriate retaliatory measures would be adopted also with respect to the territory of the United States itself.

The Soviet Union does not wish to carry out these retaliatory measures, and therefore calls on the United States to abandon its plans for nuclear buildup in Europe and refrain from upsetting the parity that had developed.

Georgiy Korniyenko stressed that it is absolutely indispensable to include the British and French nuclear missiles in the total number of medium-range nuclear missiles which NATO has, regardless whether someone calls them intermediate-range or strategic weapons.

They are not included in any agreement under any of the two terms, and there is no reason to consider them as being outside the framework of the Geneva negotiations. This is the irreversible position of the Soviet Union.

Those who expect that the Soviet Union will retreat from its principled positions, agree to the deployment of at least some American missiles in Western Europe, and drop its demand that the British and French nuclear missiles be taken into account, will be disappointed, Korniyenko said.

Budapest Report

LD150150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] There is no indication for the time being that the United States may have changed its earlier stand at the Geneva Soviet-American talks. This was stressed by the first deputy of the Soviet Union's Foreign Ministry at his Moscow press conference. Korniyenko noted that the Soviet Union does not accept the zero option proposed by Washington, nor the interim solution, since both proposals take the line that the Soviet Union should unilaterally reduce its European nuclear armament. The Soviet Union is also on no account willing to renounce taking into consideration the nuclear armaments of Great Britain and France.

East Berlin Reports

LD150024 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Leading representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the General Staff today reaffirmed their country's great interest in an acceptable agreement at the Geneva negotiations. Such an agreement must include the U.S. renunciation of new medium-range weapons in Western Europe, they told an international news conference in Moscow.

In this case the Soviet Union would reduce its relevant potentials in the European part of the country to the British and French level and scrap the missiles reduced. It would also scrap launching pads.

Naturally, on the Western side the installations built in connection with the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles must then be dismantled. Washington's stubborn refusal to count Britain's and France's nuclear weapons was described as the main obstacle to an agreement in Geneva. The Soviet Union decisively rejected such an exclusion. Conclusions to the contrary drawn from short conversations with Soviet representatives, such as those of FRG Minister Genscher, were in plain language, wishful thinking.

During the news conference the Soviet Union spoke agaist combining the negotiations on medium-range missiles and on strategic nuclear weapons. In both cases the United States adopted a negative attitude, given which a positive result was not to be expected. It was also made clear the the USSR, following the announcement of the unilateral moratorium, had not deployed any medium-range missiles in the European part of the country.

In the decisive round of the Geneva negotiations the Soviet position was thus constructive and flexible. Now the United States must finally take a serious and businesslike approach to the talks. Agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe depends on this.

Warsaw Radio Report

LD141652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] At the press conference which took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union devoted to the issue of nuclear arms limitation in Europe, it was emphasized that the Soviet side will accept neither the American variant of the pseudo-zero option nor the so-called interim variant which was proposed by the United States.

It was also pointed out that the Soviet Union accepts a real zero option. This would mean a total freeing of Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

Warsaw TV Commentary

LD142146 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Here is a commentary by Jerzy Bockowski:

The press conference in Moscow confirms the importance attached by the Soviet Government to the Geneva negotiations. It also confirms the Soviet aspiration to conclude an agreement acceptable to both sides.

The factor of time, however, plays a more and more important role. If the negotiators in Geneva don't reach an agreement within 3 months, new American missiles will appear in West Europe. The Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact will then introduce additional means of defense. It will be a new stage of the arms race, even more dangerous because Europe will become the base for it. Unless the Reagan administration gives up an unrealistic concept to gain military advantage. Because all Soviet proposals assume that one has to reduce the level of armaments but in a way that preserves the balance of forces.

PAP Press Review

LD150841 Warsaw PAP in English 0720 GMT 15 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 15 Sept. -- "The statement made by Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev and First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko during yesterday's press conference in Moscow, as well as their replies to questions, confirm the invariability of the Soviet stand on the issue of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe," TRYBUNA LUDU's Moscow correspondent cabled today.

"Worthy of stressing is the consistency and flexibility of the Soviet conceptions, unaffected by the evident aggravation of international situation triggered by aggressive actions taken by the USA. The USSR continues to counter the U.S. stand with a clear, logical, honest and simple political line based on the observance of the principle of indivisibility of security.

"Despite the provocation staged by the USA and despite its evident striving for confrontation, the USSR still demonstrates good will -- this is how one could sum up the statements made yesterday by representatives of the Soviet General Staff and Foreign Ministry," TRYBUNA's correspondent opined.

"But there are limits to flexibility. They are defined by the security interests of the USSR and its allies, security interests of the socialist community.

Thus it was recalled at yesterday's press conference that if the new American missiles are deployed in Western Europe, the USSR will take appropriate countermeasures which would preserve the balance of forces both in the regional scale of Europe and globally," the paper stressed.

Belgrade Report

AU141634 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The new round of the Geneva negotiations is overshadowed by the South Korean airplane incident. There is not much hope that the negotiations on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe could be successfully concluded, Radivoj Rabrenovic, our permanent correspondent, reports from Moscow:

At a press conference in the Soviet Foreign Ministry today, there was more talk about rearmament than disarmament. Grigoriy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, said there has been no progress in Geneva, and Marshal Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, repeated that the Soviet Union will take appropriate countermeasures if there will be a new deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

It was not said in which countries the new Soviet missiles will be deployed, but it has never been denied here that this could happen in the GDR, Poland, and even Hungary. It was directly said today that only new missiles will be installed which will reach American territory. What missiles these will be and where they will be installed is proclaimed a military secret for the time being.

Finally, one gets the impression from the questions and from the Soviet answers that the relations between the big powers and the negotiations in Geneva continue to be overshadowed by the incident with the South Korean airliner. On this occasion once again, the Soviet side put all the blame on Washington and resolutely rejected demands for paying damages.

TANJUG Report

LD142123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMt 14 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union will not accept any agreement with the U.S. in case even a partly siting of more U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe is foreseen. Moscow does not give up the demand that British and French missiles should be counted in the overall nuclear potential of the West.

This was stated today, Wednesday, at a press conference by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR Sergey Akhromeyev. The conference most probably was called to deny the latest assertions in the West that the USSR would offer fresh concessions as regards missiles. In other words, Moscow today confirmed that it remains on its position regarding everything.

In calling the U.S. to give up the siting of more missiles and to accept an agreement based on Soviet proposals, the Soviet officials announced "adequate counter-measures" by which the USSR would preserve the balance. Marshal Akhromyev partly explained the "counter-measures" in the case of siting Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

Moscow would first annul its March 1982 moratorium on siting more missiles in the European part of the USSR. Further on, in agreement with its allies, "additional means" would be installed as "counter-balance to an increased mass of NATO nuclear weapons". Also to be undertaken there would be counter-measures "relative to the territory of the U.S."

The Soviet marshal did not explain what these measures concerning U.S. territory would be, for, he said, this was a military secret of the USSR.

GROMYKO VISIT TO FRANCE, KAL INCIDENT MENTIONED

AU141235 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Sep 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mitterrand-Gromyko Talks"]

[Text] Paris, 10 September -- AFP reports that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, who arrived in the French capital after the conclusion of the Madrid conference, "was coolly received." He was received by Claude Cheysson, French minister for external relations.

In an earlier press declaration, Cheysson had stated that he would demand an explanation from Gromyko for the crash of the South Korean airplane, which he called a "murder." The Soviet foreign minister arrived in France for a 24-hour "working session," which included a meeting with French President Mitterrand.

After the conclusion of the talks with the French president, Gromyko only made known that there was "some agreement of opinion, or almost some agreement of opinion" on some problems, and that there was "disagreement of opinion, or a complete disagreement of opinion" about some other problems.

ALIA, MALILE RECEIVE NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

Meeting With Alia

AU141857 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received (Tsi Jao Minh), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Zeqi Agolli, department director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the PRC Embassy in Tirana.

Meeting With Malile

AU131923 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received (Tsi Jao Minh), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

U.S. SENATE MILITARY BUDGET APPROVAL REPORTED

AU141313 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Late last night the U.S. Senate approved the military budget for the 1984 fiscal year amounting to $187.5 billion. As observers note the provocation of special American services with the South Korean aircraft became a convenient pretext for the supporters of the unrestrained arms race to assert that the United States is exposed to unprecedented danger today.

The Senate will actually approve all demands submitted by President Reagan for the production of 21 MX missiles, for B-1 strategic bombers, and for Pershing II missiles envisaged for deployment in the FRG.

Budget 'Threat to Peace'

AU141255 Sofia BTA in English 1013 GMT 14 Sep 83

[By BTA observer Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA) -- The Pentagon can be pleased: The Senate has approved the colossal sum of 187.5 milliard dollars for military needs in the next fiscal year.

The military budgets are to a great extent the material expression of the future policy of the aggressive governments. The increasing financial backing, especially in th biggest Western state, has always been to its utmost a prerequisite of the moves to be taken by Washington in the future in its tactical and strategic plans.

These are general truths and their recalling is due to the fact that the American military budget is not only of national but of international significance as well for determining the political atmosphere in the world. It is a real threat to peace.

Viewed from the position of the socialist countries, it means a threat for carrying through President Reagan's appeal for disrupting the military strategical balance between the forces, which the Soviet Union will not permit. The U.S. budget is in sharp discord with all initiatives of Moscow and the socialist capitals of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, aimed at the reduction of the nuclear conveyors' race, and acts as a catalyst of a new rhythm in their sufficiently monstrous competition.

Washington's policy reveals a sinister rule: Disregarding the facts, the statemen speak of the advantages of the hostile arms using every opportunity to create in their nation a feeling of threat from without, then further using the thus-created feeling for unfolding a new scope in the sphere of arms. Some unforeseen post-effects for the future underlie this dialectics.

Apparently, the "democratic" state has not much regard for the demos. [as received] Because the will of the majority of Americans, manifested repeatedly, requires of the White House a policy contrary to its present.

The majority of votes with which the budget was approved just recall the sad maxim that the votes should be weighed, not counted....

VATICAN ARCHBISHOP POGGI ARRIVES 12 SEP

AU141444 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, special representative of the Vatican, arrived in Bulgaria yesterday to meet officials and religious leaders.

At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee on Questions of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and of Religious Cults, as well as by religious leaders.

Received by Yordanov

AU141756 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 14 (BTA) -- Today Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the Vatican's special envoy, who is on a visit here, was received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for Culture.

Archbishop Poggi conveyed the greetings of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II to Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and wishes for the Bulgarian people's happiness and well-being.

During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere stress was laid on the importance of the dialogue for consolidating the trust and cooperation among the people's, for asserting the cause of peace and international understanding. Discussed were also the possibilities for cultural cooperation between Bulgaria's institutions and Vatican's cultural institutions.

The meeting was attended by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, chairman of the Committee on the Questions Related to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Rites, and by Monseigneur Angelo Motola, who accompanies Archbishop Luigi Poggi.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

AU141758 Sofia BTA in English 1557 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 14 -- Today Mr John Michael Owen Snodgrass, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Northern Ireland here, present his credentials.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, emphasized during the ceremony: "As result of Bulgaria and Great Britain's efforts in recent years a certain optimism-inspiring head-way was attained in their relations of late. Such a development of Bulgaro-British relations is in the two people's interest, it also serves the cause of peace, of security and cooperation in Europe."

He pointed out that Bulgaria was in favour of the further development of contacts between the two countries and raising their political level.

The British ambassador expressed hope that the exchange in the political sphere would serve to narrow the scope of contradictions and contribute to finding a common way ahead.

USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS 12-14 SEP

Visits Stara Zagora

AU131244 Sofia BTA in English 1143 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Stara Zagora, September 13 (BTA) -- The Soviet delegation which arrived yesterday on a business visit to Bulgaria, arrived here today. The guests visited the "Beroe" Scientific and Production and Robotics Economic Combined Works and the Unified Storage Memory Devices Works and were made familiar with the fulfilment of the tasks for the development of these most modern branches of the county's economy related to the accelerated industrial transfer of the best achievements and techno-scientific progress.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU141104 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the visiting Soviet delegation composed of the following officials: Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR side of the joint Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint intergovernmental committee, as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries, Dmitur Zhulev and Leonid Grekov.

Filipov Meets Delegation

AU141424 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] On 14 September Comrade Grisha Filipov received the visiting Soviet delegation composed of the following officials: Nikolay Ryzhov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet party of the joint Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Kiril Zarev; Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Georgi Karmanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services.

Delegation Departs

AU141534 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] On 14 September the USSR delegation composed of Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet party of the joint Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, departed Bulgaria.

'U.S. VERSION' OF KAL INCIDENT 'CHANGED'

AU141425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 83 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky Washington dispatch: "Under the Weight of Facts the State Department Is Changing Its Version"]

[Text] The campaign that is currently being conducted by the United States against the Soviet Union in connection with the espionage provocation which occurred in the Soviet Far East is using a tape as one of its main arguments. Washington claims that this tape as one of its main arguments. Washington claims that this tape allegedly shows, among other things, that the South Korean aircraft was shot down without warning. Such claims were contained both in Reagan's television speech, and in the statement made in the UN Security Council by the head of the American delegation. Both Reagan and Kirkpatrick used allegedly original sound recordings to denigrate the Soviet Union.

But now, obviously under the weight of the facts made public at the Friday press conference in Moscow and which unambiguously confirm that the Soviet interceptor planes tried to warn the South Korean plane for quite a long time and to force it to land, the State Department is coming out with a somewhat different version. In a recheck of the taped recordings it allegedly transpired that their original translation was imprecise; that the Soviet interceptor plane had fired warning shots from the weapons aboard it, and that it was only after that, after the South Korean pilot had failed to react, that an order was issued to halt the espionage flight. With this "confession" another serious crack appears in the State Department's own version.

Washington has also failed to reply to the very serious questions which have been pointed out by Marshal Ogarkov at the Moscow conference: Why was the South Korean aircraft not warned by the American and Japanese ground support services about the enormous deviation from its set flight route? Why did the pilot act as though he were on an espionage flight? And, finally, why did the American and Japanese not attempt to establish contact with Soviet authorities?

Washington did not reply to these questions because it cannot reply to them. Because, in fact, it is the usual practice -- and one can read about it in every book about CIA practices -- to make use of civil and transport aircraft for espionage. The argument that this is allegedly no longer necessary because of the existence of precise reconnaissance satellites, cannot hold water. Even the American sources are saying that it is necessary to use aircraft for certain kinds of espionage. This is also the reason why the South Korean air plane "deviated" from its route, and why not even the slightest attempt was made by the American or Japanese side to return it to the international corridor. However, the American government authorities were appropriately informed. This is testified to by at least two facts: By the telephone conversation between one of the leading State Department representatives and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Washington; and by a similar conversation between the American charge d'affaires with the USSR's Foreign Ministry. However, both conversations took place only after the espionage flight had been concluded. Seoul's behavior was also suspicious -- it was as well informed as Washington. The Seoul authorities have even spread the version -- which also reached the first editions of American papers -- that the Boeing 747 had been forced to land on Sakhalin. As can be seen, Seoul was taking various possibilities into account.

The claim that the State Department and the CIA, which have hundreds of perfect Russian translators, had not been able to decipher the tape; this claim can be believed only by a very naive person.

CPSL APPROVES RESOLUTION ON APPLICATION OF S & T

Hruskovic Attends Session

LD131058 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A 2-day meeting of the CPSL Central Committee opened in Bratislava today. Those present at the meeting include members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of department of the CPSL Central Committee, secretaries of the regional committees of the party and of the City Committee of the party in Bratislava, communist deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council and members of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, representatives of the regional national committees and of the National Committee of Bratislava, of mass organizations, of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic and other guests.

Those present paid tribute to the memory of the deceased members of the CPSL Central Committee, Comrades Michal Dziak and Frantisek Hagara, by a minute of silence. The CPSL Central Committee then elected working committes.

A report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on accelerated application of the findings of science and technology in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the sense of the resolution of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee was delivered by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Based on the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, of the resolution of the CPSL Congress and the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the report emphasizes that to achieve social and economic aims it is necessary to implement much more thoroughly a long-term economic strategy of high efficiency of production and of quality of all work. The basis for this is orientation toward intensive development of the economy. This means above all a speedy growth of social productivity of labor supported by efficient structural changes in the economy, rational utilization of the potential in production, great economization and utilization of all resources, improvement of management, wide development of initiative of the working people, and deeper involvement of our economy in socialist economic integration and international division of labor. Scientific and technical progress are determining factors in these processes.

In the construction of socialism hitherto an extensive material-technical base has been built in Slovakia and modern production spheres have been speedily developing. A new scientific-research base has been formed in which today 52,000 people work.

A number of positive results in organizational and economic linking of science and production show that efficiency of scientific-technological potential in Slovakia follows an upward trend. Some negative phenomena, however, are slowing down a more thorough implementation of the set goals. Comrade Hruskovic pointed out concrete shortcomings in management and planning practices. In accordance with the resolution of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the report directs the endeavors of the party, state and economic bodies and organizations toward the main directions of future development and to the irreplaceable role of science and technology in them. The report emphasizes that it is possible to assert the intention to speed up scientific and technological development only hand-in-hand with improvement of management work, of politico-organizations, ideological-educational and control work of the party.

The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on accelerated application of the results of science and technology in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the sense of the resolution of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee will be carried in tomorrow's daily press.

Lenart Addresses Meeting

LD141336 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, gave a speech at the close of a CPSL Central Committee session. He said that Communists in Slovakia approach with full seriousness the fulfillment of the task of accelerating the application of scientific and technological development in practice, as set forth by the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session. He stressed that in elaborating and implementing its results, the issue is to achieve maximum effect from the tasks set in both the short- and long-term.

Comrade Jozef Lenart underscored the need to intensify the participation of party bodies and organizations not only in explaining and setting forth, but also in realizing and supervising the fulfillment of the tasks of scientific and technological development. It is necessary to apply creatively the leading role of the party in the process of combining scientific and technological development with the advantages of socialism. He pointed to the valuable experiences of the party and state bodies of the USSR in directing and organizing the activity of the scientific and research base and in securing its close links with production. He underlined the need to continue to make an active use of the broad possibilities of cooperation with the countries of socialist community, primarily with the Soviet Union.

Comrade Jozef Lenart went on to point out the need to speed up the realization of unavoidable structural changes in the Slovak economy, coupled with the application of science and technology. He spoke critically about the insufficient utilization of the reserves that are capable of being rapidly mobilized to reduce the timetable for resolving tasks. When speaking about the attributes of the system-based approach in the work of the party, state and economic bodies, he focused his attention on the intensification of discipline in its broadest sense of the word and on the indispensable role of control. The CPSL Central Committee session ended with the signing of the Internationale.

Jakes Attends Session

LD141343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A CPSL Central Committee session continues in Bratislava today with a discussion on the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the speedier application of results of science and technology in the Slovak Socialist Republic, as set forth by the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session. The session is attended by Milos Jakes; member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Central Committee Resolution

LD141239 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee has approved a resolution, which says:

The CPSL Central Committee at its 12-13 September meeting, discussed a CPSL Central Committee Presidium report on the accelerated application of science and technology in practice. The report was delivered by Comrade Miloslav Kruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The meeting assessed the state of the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the CPSL congress concerning the development of scientific and technological development, as well as the elaboration of the resolution of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The development of the Slovak Socialist Republic to date shows that science and technology are contributing significantly to the growth of our economic potential. We have built the necessary material and technological base and are gradually developing progressive branches and manufactuing sectors. A scientific and research base has been formed and international socialist scientific and technological coo eration is expanding and intensifying, especially with the Soviet Union. Creative activity of the working people is on the increase and prerequisites are being created for the more effective management of the development of sciences and technology and their penetration into all areas of social practice.

Linking the advantages of socialism with the gains of scientific and technological broadens the scope and creates new possibilities for the growth of effectiveness and quality, raising economic potential, improving the rational satisfaction of the needs of society and the quality of people's living standards.

The resolution continues: We have to be more active in eliminating shortcomings in managerial and organizational work, especially in applying the results of science and technology in practice. We are expending not inconsiderable resources on scientific and technological development. Its benefits do not, however, correspond fully to social needs. The evidence of this is the continuing high specific consumption of energy, fuels, and raw and production materials, and low labor productivity, innovational levels and the quality of products, which is also manifested in the effectiveness of foreign trade. This has an unfavorable influence on the satisfaction of the growing needs of our population. Capacities are being insufficiently concentrated on resolving key tasks of scientific and technological development, and we are failing to substantially reduce the timetable in which they are to be resolved or to speed up their realization in practice. Sufficient pressure and required incentive are not being generated on broadening and improving the quality of international socialist scientific and technological cooperation and the utilization of the findings of international scientific endeavors.

The Set of Measures is so far exerting insufficient influence on the penetration of scientific and technological development in to the entire mechanism of the management of social and economic processes. We are not being successful in coordinating sufficiently well the plans for the development of science and technology with the national economic plans. The share of sciences on the formulation of concepts of social development has so far been small, which does not enable us to master the process of the intensification of the economy to a sufficient degree.

The key role of science, research and production is to forge mutually effective bonds and thus to reduce significantly the timetable for the realization of the results of scientific and technological development in production. This is why it is essential to concentrate the efforts of all responsible officials, both Communists and non-party members, manual workers, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia on achieving a flexible and thorough solution to existing problems and tasks, as contained in the document on the measures of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and economic and social bodies and organizations in the Slovak Socialist Republic on the realization of the resolution of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPSL Central Committee session on the accelerated application of science and technology in practice in the conditions of Slovakia.

The CPSL Central Committee instructs all party bodies and organizations, Communists in the government and state, economic and social organizations to systematically intensify the application of the leading role of the party in the sphere of their competence, to secure through principled cadre policy a correct deployment of cadres and their effective education, and through organizational and control work in workplaces and working collectives a consistent implementation of the resolution of the 8th CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPSL Central Committee session in carrying out the current line of the party's scientific and technological policy.

The CPSL Central Committee approves:

1. The CPSL Central Committee Presidium report on the accelerated application of the results of science and technology in the conditions of the results of science and technology in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic with regard to the resolution of the 8th CPCZ Central Committee session.

2. The report on the activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat and the commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the meeting of the CPSL Central Committee on 30 November 1982.

3. The submitted cadre proposals:

(a) It co-opts Comrade Jozef Hrebik and Comrade Jozef Durica as members of the CPSL Central Committee.

(b) It confirms the release of Comrade Miloslav Boda from the post of chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission in connection with his transfer to another post; and the election of Comrade Eugen Turzo to the post of CPSL chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

It takes note of the measures of the party, state, economic and social bodies and organizations on implementing the resolution of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee session held in 1983, on the accelerated application of sciences and technology in practice.

It instructs communists in the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak Trade Union Council, the Slovak Academy of Sciences and other directing bodies to finalize these measures on the basis of the resolution of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session and the deliberation of the CPSL Central Committee, and in particular to implement them consistently together with the already approved programs on the development and rapid application of science and technology in practice.

FUEL, POWER MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY ISSUES

LD111642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power -- recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Comrade minister, the participants in the statewide aktiv on implementing the conclusions of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government on the current state of the national economy, the fulfillment of the tasks of the seventh 5-year period and securing the 1983 plan, also spoke positively about the fuel and power industry. What are the results in this sphere hitherto?

[Answer] Overfulfillment of the plan in coal mining created conditions not only for covering the needs of consumers, but also for increasing fuel stocks for the most important consumers, especially for electricity generating stations and heat plants, and also for increasing fuel supplies to the population. The supply of electricity and gas is also running smoothly this year, according to the agreed supply charts and without a need to declare any form of limitation of supply. As the consumption of gas differs in summer and winter, gas organizations stock gas in underground reservoirs during the summer, making it possible to cover consumption in winter when average daily consumption during cold spells can be as much as three times larger than in summer. As our domestic resources of natural gas are limited and the supply of export natural gas is the same all year, the underground gas reservoirs enable us to equalize the fluctuation in consumption during the year. Another task of equal importance is to secure further development of the fuel and power industry. In the coal and gas industries the progress of investment project construction is hitherto satisfactory, but we do not completely fulfill plans on construction of nuclear power stations, as was said in rather concrete terms at last week's state-wide aktiv in Prague.

We pay special attention to the binding, state plan construction projects which are to be put into operation this year. These are in particular: new bituminous coal extraction capacities in the Ostrava-Karvina area; capacities for extraction of brown coal in open-cast mines in the two coal mining areas of Krusne Hory; enlargement of transport capacity of transit gas pipelines, and also the first unit of the V2 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice.

[Question] An annual problem is the summer repair work on power units. Was the plan fulfilled this year?

[Answer] It was planned to repair 87 boilers, 65 turbines, 2 reactors and 2 turbines in the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station in 1983. I quote this number to show the scale of the operation. Hitherto 24 boilers have been repaired and work is in progress on 32 others. Thirteen turbines have been repaired and work is in progress on 33. The repair of 26 big power units is among the binding state plan tasks. On the initiative of the ninth department of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Industry Workers Trade Union and of our department, a competition of workers in power stations and in supply organizations to reduce repair periods, especially in the second and third quarters of 1983 was declared to help improve the situation. The result of the action is that combined socialist pledges have been made to shorten repair periods on nine units by 80 days. Because of good relations created in the last few years between our ministry and other supply departments, and good relations between power stations and supply organizations, I believe that the pledges will be fulfilled. Although there are regularly problems with supplies of spare parts, understanding of and initiative by assemblers has lead to deadlines of repairs being adhered to or even shortened. On this occasion I would like to especially thank the assemblers of the Slovak Power Industry Engineering Complex in Tlmace and the national enterprises of Tzeplotechna and Stavoizolace in Usti nad Labem, the Industria Automatization plant in Prague; and to the Skoda Plzen staff.

[Question] How do you implement the results of the all-society check on saving fuel and power in your industry?

[Answer] When we observed the fuel and power consumption inspection, we saw that workplaces adopted a new attitude to the issue. The role of the Ministry of Fuel and Power is to evaluate and use all stimuli stemming from the all-society inspection and to help implement them. A working group is preparing final assessment of its first stage. Although final results are not yet known, we can say that by implementing short-term measures stemming from the inspection in 1983-85, almost 222,000 metric tons of measurable fuel will be saved.

[Question] At the meeting of your department following the above mentioned state-wide aktiv, it was said that the current favorable situation in the fuel and power industry should not lead to self-satisfaction. How are you prepared for winter, and in your view what are your main tasks and problems in the coming period?

[Answer] Immediately after the aktiv a meeting of the directors-general of our concern enterprises was convened in Ricany, where results were critically and objectively assessed and tasks in the last quarter were discussed. We also spoke about the preparations for winter and discussed the main issues of the 1984 plan. We spoke with great urgency about speedy and emphatic application of scientific-technical findings in practice as set by the eighth party Central Committee session on keeping to the volume of investment set by the plan, and reinforcing (?state) planning, technological, and work discipline.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal spoke at the aktiv not only of positive features, but also of some shortcomings and reserves in the national economy. And the situation in the fuel and power industry is no different. Although coal extraction is being greatly overfulfilled, we have to deal with the issues of the quality and reliability of mining equipment, and the assortment of extracted coal. In the power industry our problem is that we cannot fulfill the planned output because of delays in the construction of the V2 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice and in Dukovany. We now emphasize a good standard of preparation of all our resources for winter. We want to have 3 million metric tons of brown coal and 1.1 million metric tons of bituminous coal stocks in our electricity generating stations by the end of the year. We also want to store 1 billion 850 million cubic meters of natural gas in underground reservoirs for the needs of the gas industry, which would enable 13 million cubic meters to be drawn daily when needed. Compared to the same time last year, these figures are higher, and should help us successfully master any problems in the winter.

I want to say in conclusion that in spite of a quite optimistic outlook for fuel and power supplies this year, management of all fuel and power resources ought to be as economical as possible. It is necessary to try to reduce the consumption of fuel in production because in the future it will be increasingly difficult to secure fuel and power with regard to financial resources and human labor.

MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LD150554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Chaired by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a meeting of the regional committee secretaries for party work in agriculture was held in Prague today. The participants assessed results to date of the application of the improved system of agricultural management and measures taken by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and by the federal government to adjust economic tools in agriculture for the next year, including changes in procurement prices of agricultural products. The participants also discussed some topical issues of party-political work in carrying out the plan. They appreciated the positive results achieved in the application of the system and attention was directed toward solving problems in the system's implementation at all levels of agricultural management. Concluding the meeting the participants emphasized that the system should be used more purposefully to remove persisting shortcomings in the management of agricultural enterprises and to mobilize their internal reserves.

HONECKER ON GDR'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY IN UN

LD121756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN) -- At a Council of State meeting today on the "Report on the GDR's 10 Years of Successful Activity as a UN Member," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, said:

The report and the statements by our comrade, the foreign minister, reflect the active, responsibly minded role of the German Democratic Republic in the efforts for the solution of the key issue in international politics -- peace and security. As we have established, our socialist state honorably meets the obligations that it has undertaken with its entry into the UN Organization. It not only respects the principles anchored in the UN Charter, but also contributes toward making it a yardstick for international coexistence throughout the world. This stance is recognized.

In the friendly meeting I had in June with the UN secretary general here in Berlin, Mr Perez de Cuellar praised the GDR's peace policy and constructive work in the UN Organization, and wished the GDR people further success in its peaceful construction.

Trust and respect for the GDR in the international community of state and peoples have a definite origin. They stem from the profoundly peaceful nature of its foreign policy. Since its founding, the GDR, as the first socialist state [on German soil], has pledged itself to the utmost to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. Its active socialist peace policy on the extremely sensitive dividing line between the two most powerful military coalitions in history is determined by this unshakeable principle.

This principle is the basis for the consistent struggle to avert the danger of a nuclear war, against the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, and against the policy of boycott, sanctions, and slander, which aggravates confrontation, camouflages and stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and simplifies NATO's war preparations against the socialist countries. Our peace-loving foreign policy supports in every context proposals for the stabilization of peace and security and it has itself submitted such proposals together with its allies.

Trust and respect for our republic also rest on its domestic policy, which has once and for all eliminated the roots of German militarism and imperialism and serves the welfare of the working people. The further implementation of the economic main task in its unity of economic and social policy is at the same time a factor of foreign political importance.

In the GDR's domestic and foreign policy, the inseparable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states in the socialist community, cooperation with all forces for peace, social progress, and democracy prove themselves as a source of strength in the solution of the tasks that stand before us. Our practical activity is proof of the seriousness and honesty of our constructive policy of peace and international understanding. The correspondence of word and deed, the purposeful nature of our socialist foreign policy -- both in equal cooperation and in solidarity and alliance against militarism and fascism, racism and apartheid, colonial and neocolonial repression -- make us a dependable ally.

Finally, the stability and dynamism of socialist economy, which has also proved itself under the present very complex international conditions, means that our country is a valued partner in international economic cooperation.

These factors are a firm pledge that also in the future, the GDR will make a worthy contribution to the solution of the major tasks of the world organization and will cooperate actively in the outstanding task: to free future generations from the scourge of war.

In the almost 40 years of its existence, the UN Organization has traveled along a long and not always simple road. As an important element of the overall system of international relations, it has extraordinary significance. In particular, it has promoted the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation from the yoke of colonialism. The 1980's undoubtedly pose new tests for the UN. The UN Charter names as predominant among its goals and guidelines "the maintenance of world peace and international security."

This is in line with the peoples' experience. This charter was, after all, written under the influence of the victory over Hitler fascism and conceived as a document with general applicability in international law.

Today, when the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation threatens world peace more than ever since the Second World War, this task is more relevant than ever. The possibility of slipping into a nuclear inferno jeopardizes peace on all continents. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all states to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race, which would further complicate the international situation and raise the danger of a new world war. Uniting the efforts of the states in the struggle against the danger of war, and mobilizing all peace-promoting forces and reserves is the most pressing task confronting the United Nations at present. I would like to express the hope that responsibility-minded statesmen and politicians will -- especially in the present situation, when the danger of war is emerging more than ever since the end of the Second World War as a result of the anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the provocative airliner incident in the Far East -- have a soothing influence on the international situation, oppose the stationing of new U.S. missiles, and support the continuation of the dialogue and cooperation between East and West.

The GDR's obligations and scope for contributing to a stable peace and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of true independence and equality are broadly based. The GDR sees as the main focus of its work in this world organization:

-- The averting of the danger of a nuclear war through an end to the arms race and practical disarmament steps;

-- Elimination of existing hotbeds of conflict and tension by means of negotiation, and the prevention of new international tensions and conflicts;

-- Promotion of flourishing international cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence;

-- Final elimination of colonialism and racism;

-- Democratic transformation of international economic relations on an equal foundation;

-- Solution of other global problems, such as the eradication of hunger in the world, the fight against disease, and for decent education, and a friendly world. Arms limitation and disarmament would release sufficient resources for this.

The aims I have just mentioned are served by the numerous initiatives of the socialist states.

The GDR will also support at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly meeting the realization of the realistic proposals that are submitted in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, at the Moscow meeting of the highest representatives of the socialist states, and in the USSR's latest initiatives. Our foreign minister is being expressly briefed to do this.

These aims are also served by our cooperation with the nonaligned states in the struggle for peace, against imperialist threats and interference, and for real international equality among all states, economically and politically. They are also served by our cooperation -- aimed at understanding and a sensible balance of interests -- with all those who are prepared for peaceful coexistence and who oppose arms escalation and confrontation, trade embargoes, sanctions, and economic war.

The GDR Council of State reaffirms its commitment to the support of the aims of the UN Charter for the strengthening of the world organization. The people of the socialist German state stand fully behind this commitment. We also draw strength from the knowledge that we are at one with the overwhelming majority of the UN member states in bringing international developments again onto the path of reason and political realism. As I assured UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the middle of the year, the GDR's contribution can be counted on.

As far as the Madrid meeting is concerned, after almost 3 years and against the dogged resistance of the antidetente forces, it was possible to end with a substantial final document that rests firmly on the Helsinki Final Act, this Magna Carta of peaceful coexistence. With this result, it is possible not only to preserve the bases of the CSCE process, which the socialist states have resolutely fought for since the mid-1960's, but to give it fresh, strong impulses.

The Madrid result, especially the agreement to convene a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, offers the opportunity to continue the process of detente. This chance must be used by all those involved in a responsible way. These are the GDR's guidelines in the implementation of the Madrid final document, the full text of which we were the first participating state to publish immediately after the ending of the meeting.

On behalf of the Council of State, I thank the minister for foreign affairs for his statements. The report is approved.

STOPH ADDRESS AT ANTIFASCIST RALLY 11 SEP

DW111107 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0805 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Speech by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at a rally "in honor of the victims of fascism" at Bebelplatz in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear antifascist resistance fighters, dear friends and comrades: Following a good tradition, GDR citizens are today gathering at many places to commemorate the victims of fascist terror. From our republic's capital we convey our cordial greetings to all antifascist resistance fighters. [applause] Many millions of people lost their lives as a result of the barbarity of fascism and the imperialist war it provoked. We honor the fighters of the anti-Hitler coalition and bow before the heroes of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces which dealth Hitlerite fascism its deathblow and which also brought peace and freedom to our people. [applause]

The illegal struggle demanded many sacrifices from German antifascists who, led by the communists, fearlessly fought their brown torturers and courageously opposed war preparations and genocide. The antifascists' unselfish work for the humanist ideas of peace, justice, and social progress in the world was never in vain. Our impressive rally today proves that their legacy lives in our deeds for socialism and peace, against increased armament, and against imperialist war.

Dear friends, when German monopoly capital set up the fascist dictatorship a half century ago, it created an instrument of power intended to suppress the workers class and all progressive forces in its own country and to subjugate other peoples. It is therefore no coincidence that the rowdy brown troops were followed by the murderous machinery of the Wehrmacht which in World War II invaded other countries and turned them into scorched earth.

It was through the might and moral superiority of the socialist system in the form of the Soviet Union as well as through great efforts by all antifascists from nations united in the anti-Hitler coalition that the fascist beast was defeated and new foundations were laid for the peaceful coexistence of peoples. The experience we have gained in the antifascist resistance fight has made us realize that imperialist war and anticommunism are linked to each other as inseparably as are peace and socialism.

In the capitalist countries, the current anticommunist excesses are also accompanied by neonazi activities and revanchist territorial claims. The most aggressive imperialist circles unscrupulously interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs and try to extort them through sanctions and boycotts. This deadly combination of imperialism and fascism manifested itself only recently in an event which filled all antifascists and honest democrats with resentment. Isn't it an atrocity that immediately after the end of World War II the U.S. intelligence service used the infamous butcher of Lyon, the Nazi war criminal Barbie, who was sentenced to death in absentia by a French court, as an agent to spy against France and the Soviet Union and helped him escape to South America?

Just as Hitler fascism was, neonazism, antisemitism, and racism are products of imperialism. We very resolutely condemn the crimes committed by the Israeli occupiers, Pinochet's mercenaries, and the South African racists.

Today, on the 10th anniversary of the murder of the legitimate Chilean president Salvador Allende, we feel especially bound to state our fraternal solidarity with the Chilean people, who with powerful actions are opposing the fascist dictatorship and coming out for a return to democracy in Chile. [applause] History has taught us that there is but one guarantee for a life in freedom and secure peace for the peoples -- the struggle against all types of aggressive imperialist policy.

Here in the GDR, the legacy of the antifascist resistance fighters has been fulfilled and imperialism totally eradicated following the people's liberation. Under the leadership of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist Party, we have established an antifascist democratic state. Its most important concern is to safeguard lasting peace. In implementing the doctrine of Karl Marx, which has been victorious worldwide -- Karl Marx, whose life work we are specially honoring in this year -- we have successfully carried out the socialist revolution in our republic, and the superiority of the socialist system over capitalism has also been proved on German soil.

The basis for our success is our unswerving fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

The visit of a GDR party-state delegation to the USSR and the talks between our countries' leading representatives -- Comrades Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov -- initiated prospects for the strengthening of the indestructible alliance with the CPSU and the country of Lenin. [applause]

The recent official friendship visit by a GDR delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker to the Polish People's Republic also met with a broad international echo. It was of particularly great importance for the shaping of our relations with our socialist neighbor and for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

In the GDR, the thoughts and actions of the workers are characterized by the realization that the most important contribution to preserving peace consists of the all-round strengthening of our worker-peasant state. Through their excellent performances in socialist competition and their social activities, they help strengthen our republic as a stable factor of socialism and peace in the center of Europe along the dividing line between the two antagonistic social systems.

The centerpiece of the creative work of all classes and segments of our people united in the National Front is the implementation of the course adopted by the 10th SED Congress for the further shaping of the advanced socialist society. In this respect every effort is aimed at increasing economic efficiency so as to continue the tested policy of the main task in economic and social policy also under changed conditions, and to ensure and further develop the people's living standards.

The antifascist resistance fighters have contributed substantially to all our successes. In the difficult time of our new beginning, they proved their value as activists of the first hour. With their rich knowledge, they serve our socialist cause even now, imparting their experience of life to the young generation. We thank them wholeheartedly for this, particularly today. [applause]

May the veterans of war and work consider the greatest reward for their efforts to be that our boys and girls, educated in the spirit of socialist internationalism, perform exemplary deeds as part of the FDJ peace drive at their places of work for the reliable protection of our socialist fatherland. This will certainly encourage them to continue to give attention to our youth.

Dear comrades and friends, the international day in memory of the victims of fascist terror and the day of action against fascism and imperialist war gain special importance this year through the current international struggle for peace. Peace is the highest human good; only peace guarantees the fundamental human right -- the right to live. However, never before has this basic right -- the preservation of peace -- been exposed to such great dangers as it is now. With its policy of confrontation and increased nuclear armament, imperialism not only threatens the people's peaceful coexistance but jeopardizes mankind's continued existence.

The most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly in the United States and NATO, frankly announce their plans to achieve world hegemony. Through the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the introduction of other modern mass destruction weapons, and other armament measures, the United States wants to change the existing approximate military-strategic balance to its advantage and gain military superiority over socialism. With brutal frankness, these circles talk in hangman's jargon about forcing the socialist states to their knees through a decapitating strike.

It is from this rostrum that we also very resolutely reject the recent criminal act by antidetente forces and the anti-Soviet defamatory campaign they have promoted. [applause] Behind the imperialists' continuous outbursts of hatred against all social progress and particularly against socialism lies this system's inability to meet the people's basic needs in life.

Exploitation and suppression are a daily practice in its sphere of influence. Crises characterize social developments and human rights are trampled upon. Doesn't the enormous growth of unemployment in these countries provide deplorable proof that imperialism is neither willing nor able to satisfy the human right to work or to offer young people a secure future?

The most aggressive imperialist circles misuse the findings of science and technology to promote their striving for profits and hegemony, and try to extort the peoples and drive them to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. Under these circumstances, the humanist mission of socialism as well as its power which preserves and promotes peace come to light more clearly than ever. Marxist-Leninism provides answers to the urgent questions of our time, and the socialist states are showing the way toward disarmament and detente.

Just as in the antifascist struggle, people of all social strata are gathered today in the international peace movement which, beyond differing interests and opinions, has the common goal of doing everything to prevent our planet from being destroyed by a nuclear fire, and to ensure that it remains a planet of life.

The GDR welcomes the fact that the Madrid meeting concluded with a substantial document that envisages the convocation of a conference on confidence- and security-building measures as well as disarmament in Europe and confirms the Helsinki Final Act as a code for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It is now important for us to use this opportunity to lead the course of international events back to a more peaceful path, reduce military confrontation, and take effective steps toward disarmament.

Through their Prague Declaration and during the Moscow meeting of their highest representatives, the Warsaw Pact states have again shown the peoples a way to prevent the danger of war and to move the international situation toward recovery. The most important tasks at present are to put an end to the arms race as soon as possible and to proceed toward disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

The proposal to conclude an agreement on the renunciation of force between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO states is of special importance in eliminating the danger of nuclear war in Europe. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have repeatedly demonstrated their constructive attitude regarding arms control and disarmament matters. The unilateral Soviet pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons provides convincing evidence of this as does the proposal addressed to the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly to conclude an agreement banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth.

The Soviet Union has advanced far-reaching compromise proposals which proceed from the principle of equality and equal security. This also is shown by the readiness stated by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, CPSU general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to reduce its intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the country to the number corresponding to that of the French and British missiles and to scrap the missiles which are to be reduced. This will be done if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached which includes the renunciation by the United States to deploy its missiles in Europe.

The peoples expect those governing in the United States to finally listen to reason and to demonstrate realism at the Geneva negotiations. However, if the U.S. Government unreasonably insists on its positions and proceeds with the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, in the interests of peace and security, the socialist states will do what is necessary to maintain the military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO [applause]

In full awareness of its responsibility for ensuring peace along the socialist community's Western border, the GDR will do everything to ensure that no war will ever again start from German soil. In this sense we fully support the Soviet peace program and have stated our readiness to implement the Swedish proposal to create a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe. However, the FRG Government must also be aware of its responsibility. Good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG can hardly flourish in the shadow of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles. If FRG territory is turned into a launching pad for these dangerous first-strike weapons, this would have consequences for the FRG's relations with the socialist states, particularly the GDR.

Everyone must also realize that if imperialist aggression starts from the FRG, its territory would be the main target of a destructive counterstrike. It is not yet too late to stop such a fatal development and to preserve everything that has been achieved in the center of Europe, and not just here, during a period of more than 38 years of peace.

Dear people of Berlin, dear antifascist resistance fighters, a year ago the Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters was held in our capital. Its far-reaching resolutions yielded strong impulses for our common struggle against fascism and imperialist war. The effective actions of the federation and of the associations united in it demonstrate that the comrades of antifascist resistance in Europe continue to be on the frontline of the struggle against nuclear armament, war preparations, and neofascism.

The traditions of antifascist resistance provide an example and encouragement to all peace fighters to close their ranks even tighter in the light of the nuclear threat posed to mankind by the intensified U.S. armament plans. In the defense of peace, social or ideological differences must be no obstacle to finding a common language and to carrying out joint actions against the planned deployment of new U.S. lethal weapons systems. In their noble aspirations, the antifascist resistance fighters can always rely on the GDR. [applause]

We will continue in the tested way to show our solidarity with all freedom fighters struggling against reactionary, fascist, and racist regimes. In firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, we will do everything in our power to help the peoples be fully successful in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress. [applause]

At this mighty rally of the Berlin people, we state our firm will, in the fulfillment of the legacy of the antifascist resistance fighters, to resolutely support the good and just cause of socialism and peace, and to perform new deeds for the further strengthening of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

Because mankind must continue to live, we demand: Down with the NATO missiles decision! [applause] Forward in the struggle for a world of peace, understanding between peoples, and progress! [applause]

NAUMANN ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTY MEMBERS

LD142351 Hamburg DPA in German 1240 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] East Berlin, 14 Sep (DPA) -- Apparently there is growing uncertainty among SED members over how to classify current developments and how to deal with citizens. Konrad Naumann, SED Politburo member and first secretary of the East Berlin party executive warned in a speech to party officials that "raising ideological education and training to meet the tasks" was what was currently in need of considerable improvement. Every communist must be in a position to conduct political dialogue with all citizens, must "also listen to their questions and wants," and should not evade problems. In excerpts of his report, published in the BERLINER ZEITUNG on Wednesday, Naumann stated that the effectiveness of ideological work could be measured from the mood of the citizens.

"Considerably more attention" must be paid to differences in the development of the workers' socialist awareness and different ideal requirements, said Naumann. Furthermore, one of the party's "important concerns in ideological work" was to ensure "clarity about the goals of imperialism's ideological attacks against socialism and about the contemporary manifestations of anti-communism."

Obviously indirectly alluding to developments in Poland, Naumann remarked that "on the basis of our own experiences and those of fraternal parties" it was "inconceivable" that the leading role of the party could be ensured at all times and under all circumstances "without greater activity on the part of all communists." The decisions of the Central Committee must be implemented uniformly in every section of the party.

HAGER MEETS WITH FRG SPD'S FEDERAL MANAGER

LD141919 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin 14 Sep (DPA) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Peter Glotz, federal manager and member of the Presidium of the SPD Executive and chief editor of the journal DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT for an exchange of views today. The talk focused on current questions of safeguarding peace and averting a new round of the arms race, which would further complicate the world situation and increase the threat of nuclear war.

Explaining the domestic and foreign policy of the SED, which serves the well-being of the people, Jurt Hager stressed that the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, was acting at a troubled time in world events according to the maxim that everything possible must be done to ensure that a war never again started from German soil. It was still not too late to banish the nuclear inferno which the confrontation and arms policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States threaten to cause, especially through the intended deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG. It was necessary, in the spirit of the international scientific Karl-Marx Conference held in Berlin a few months ago, to rise above what separates us and work resolutely for the safeguarding of peace and thus discharge the responsibility placed upon us by the present.

In the open-minded exchange of views, Peter Glotz explained the SPD's position on the questions discussed and stressed the necessity which had arisen due to the aggravation of the international situation to reach greater security through negotiations and achieve a reduction in international tension.

Also present at the talk in the Central Committee building were, for the SPD, Hans Schumacher, senior editor of DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT, and Linda Reisch, head of the office of the SPD federal manager, and for the SED Herbert Haeber, member and department chief of the SED Central Committee, and Manfred Banaschak, department chief of the SED Central Committee and chief editor of EINHEIT.

Prior to the meeting, Peter Glotz and those accompanying him had had an exchange of views with members of the editorial team of EINHEIT.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH DPRK -- Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- A protocol on trade in 1984 was signed in Berlin today between the GDR and the DPRK by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Eugen Kattner and Yi Yong-gun. It provides for a considerable increase in mutual trade compared with 1983. GDR imports will include sintered magnesite and other mineral raw materials, semi-finished products, and products of zinc, lead, and cadmium, as well as tobacco. The DPRK will import machine tools, printing machinery, electronical engineering/electronic products, and products from other areas of the metal-processing industry, as well as potash fertilizers and chemical products. [Summary] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 13 Sep 83 LD]

CULTURAL PLAN WITH NICARAGUA -- Managua, 14 Sep (ADN) -- A cultural work plan for 1983-85 between the GDR and Nicaragua has been signed in Managua by Acting Culture Minister Francisco Lacayo and GDR Ambassador Gerald Moeckel. It includes cooperation in higher education, vocational training, and the cultural field. Young Nicaraguans will get 40 scholarships to the GDR annually. [Summary] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0838 GMT 14 Sep 83 LD]

ACADEMICIAN DECORATED -- Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and Secretariat today conveyed warm congratulations from the Central Committee to Prof Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, on his 60th birthday. The Karl-Marx Order was conferred on the meritorious scientist. The presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded Prof Scheler the Order of International Friendship for his great services in the development of scientific cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83 LD]

MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

AU141133 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 83 p 8

[Unattributed, untitled report]

[Text] A military delegation led by Ferenc Karpaty, lieutenant general, head of the Main Political Section of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy defense minister, left for the USSR Monday on an official friendly visit. The delegation was invited by Army General Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

FURTHER ON UK FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT

Received by Kadar, Lazar

LD141346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the British foreign secretary. The CPCZ Central Committee first secretary and Sir Geoffrey Howe have exchanged opinions on Hungarian-British relations and international questions.

This morning Premier Gyorgy Lazar also received the head of British diplomacy.

This morning the British foreign secretary held a press briefing. Our editorial office was represented by Eva Vertes.

[Begin recording] The 57-year-old new foreign secretary, with only 3 months in this position, is making his first visit to Hungary in this capacity. Now he is holding bilateral foreign ministerial talks for the first time. He could not say anything substantial yet about these talks, since they are still in progress, but he found it important to stress that the timing of the talks is right since there is much to discuss. He remained faithful to his earlier self -- he was the chancellor of the exchequer in the former Thatcher government -- because he put economic questions in first place. He said he is interested in the opportunities for relations between EEC and CEMA. He is holding dicussions here about this, too. He reviewed the present world economic situation. In his view, economic problems and economic difficulties exist in states all over the world. They are similar in many places and political leaders must not give credence to the false illusion of quick recovery. Speaking about foreign political questions, he said the most urgent task is to maintain a dialogue on arms limitation.

He considers the recent Soviet proposal on the annihilation of SS-20's as a certain sign of rapprochement but firmly repeated the unyielding British position on the British and French nuclear forces. In his view, the involvement of these forces in the talks on medium-range missiles is only a dream. He was asked about the trade relations between Hungary and Great Britain and about the chances of widening these relations. The British foreign secretary finds the present turnover extremely low and expressed his hope that British businessmen, too, will take notice of the advantages of cooperation, as businessmen in other countries do. If there is mutually flexible adaptation, surely progress will be observed in this respect. Finally, he expressed the opinion that today, when there is a great risk and a danger of misunderstanding between the two sides, meetings like this are extremely important since mutual information and learning each other's position can be a great help in dissolving this misunderstanding. [end recording]

Departs 14 Sep

LD141743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The British foreign secretary has ended his discussions in Hungary. Sir Geoffrey Howe was received today by Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar.

In his report on the discussions, MTI's correspondent stresses that according to his information the two foreign ministers conducted useful discussions about the international situation and about bilateral relations. In spite of the differences on international issues, both sides believe that discussions are the most appropriate means of settling disputed issues and that there must be a striving for the maintenance of dialogue, for the further advancement of the process that started in Helsinki. The Hungarian and the British foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations developed favorably in recent times and the opening up of further possibilities accords with the interests of both sides. Sir Geoffrey Howe has left Budapest.

KADAR ACCEPTS KOIVISTO INVITATION FOR VISIT

AU141119 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] MTI -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, is to visit Finland soon at the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

KADAR MEETS WITH NEW ENVOY TO KAMPUCHEA

LD150604 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have met in Budapest Lajos Karsai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, before he left for that country to start his term.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

LD150556 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and state delegation, headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, which attended the ceremonies held on the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home Wednesday.

GASPAR RECEIVES DUTCH TRADE UNIONISTS

LD142250 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trades Unions, received Wednesday a delegation of the Paper and Allied Trades Union, led by President Jacob Draijer. The parties discussed issues related to living and working conditions of workers, the international trade union movement and the friendly cooperation of Hungarian and Dutch trade unions.

REACTION TO KAL INCIDENT, OGARKOV CONFERENCE

TRYBUNA LUDU on U.S. Role

AU141314 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Jerzy Kraszewski article: "The Secret War of U.S. Intelligence"]

[Text] Moscow -- The results of the special state commission inquiry which were presented by Marshal N. Ogarkov at Friday's press conference, the new facts that have been brought to light concerning the intrusion of the South Korean Boeing 747 into the military air defense zone in the Soviet Far East, and the continued absence of a reply from Washington to the questions asked by the USSR, all testify to the fact that the incident was planned in advance and was a conscious provocation by U.S. intelligence and U.S. secret services. This is the opinion of the circles of foreign political observers in Moscow that have not succumbed to anti-Soviet hysteria and whose thoughts are governed by facts and not emotions.

Commentaries on the conference organized on 9 September by the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the participation of authoritative representatives of the Soviet authorities continue to be the main subject of the mass media here. Let us recall that the silence of the competent bodies of the U.S. and Japanese Administrations has been the only response to the cardinal and very important questions regarding this entire issue, which were repeated many times by the Soviet side. Why did a South Korean airliner fly over the USSR's military defense zone 500 kilometers off its route? Why did the ground control centers keeping track of the flight's progress when the Boeing changed course fail to turn the airliner back? Had the change of course been a navigational error then they would certainly have done this. Why then did they fail to inform Soviet control centers of this "error" and warn them that the airplane was a passenger airliner? Why has Washington failed to disclose the recorded conversations between the South Korean pilots and ground control center even until now?

There is no reply to these questions or to many others which were, after all, also asked in the West. There is no reply -- because it was a provocation. While defining it as a cynical provocation, PRAVDA draws our attention to the fact that U.S. services were tracking the airliner as though it were a guinea pig. They followed its progress but failed to assist it because they wanted to learn how Soviet aircraft defense positions would react. The forces which initiated and organized this provocation are also fully responsible for the death of innocent people who had been designated the role of hostages without their knowledge. "It was after all easier to distinguish the land from the sea on radar screens," an IZVESTIYA commentator notes "and to see Kamchatka and Sakhalin, than it was for Soviet pilots to realize what kind of plane it was in the dead of night, at an altitude of many thousands of kilometers in the clouds."

Documentary proof of the principles that this thesis was based on was a report shown on Saturday's television news that was made by special Moscow television correspondents who were sent to the Far Eastern regions of the USSR's aircraft defense positions. The report included, among other things, photographs of radar and radiolocation equipment used to control flights, and showed the signals that were given by Soviet interceptors asking the Boeing to land, as well as interviews with three pilots who took part in the operation.

A pilot who patrols the airspace over Sakhalin said, "I was flying over Kamchatka and saw the completely darkened outline of an airplane without any lights. I signalled to it in international flight code to say, 'you have strayed off your route and are flying over foreign territory, follow me.' He was silent and flew on." Another Sakhalin pilot then said, "We were informed that an unknown, unlit aircraft was in the air. I was convinced that this was another spy plane. I came as near to him as I could and signalled to him from the flight deck, calling on him to land. There was no reaction and it was then that I fired four series of 120 warning flares parallel to the course being taken by the aircraft. This was the crew's last warning that their airplane had gravely violated the airspace of another country. He could have adhered to our requests and landed on an airfield designated by us. The matter would then have been straightened out on the ground without my assistance. He did not do this, I received an order from the ground, I executed it...." The pilot who accompanied the first interceptor above Sakhalin said, "I saw the light signals given by our aircraft, as well as the series of warning flares. We were convinced that this was a spy plane, and perhaps even -- a bomber...."

Why should their reaction have been other than this? U.S. intelligence and U.S. secret services have for a long time been interested in the Soviet Far East. It is a region that is almost constantly subjected to provocative flights, as our Soviet pilots have mentioned. U.S. B-52 bombers have approached within dangerous proximity of Soviet borders with nuclear missiles on board more than once, while the flights of RC-135's, one of which accompanied the South Korean Boeing for some time that fateful night, have almost become a daily occurrence. Reagan was, after all, forced to admit that the RC-135 was flying next to the Boeing while it was carrying out, as the President said, "its routine flight."

The provocative violation of borders, Soviet commemtators say, is one of the ways of collecting intelligence materials on important Soviet military installations. The main task of the RC-135 is to discover electronic defense systems and to check on Soviet defense systems reactions to a B-52 bomber peentrating their airspace. RC-135's and Boeings, which are loaded with electronic spying apparatus, fly above the Soviet Union, as do the planes of other countries allied with the U.S., planes that are equipped equipped with photographic equipment and modern film cameras.

In Moscow this provocation is assessed as part of the secret war against the USSR. A provocation that was consciously and cynically planned just when the Soviet peace offensive and the USSR's new disarmament proposals were winning support from world opinion and a noticeable growth in sympathy, even from those who are not advocates of communism. Almost at once Reagan used the incident to force through the production program of the MX missiles and other weapons. In Washington and in certain other capitals, PRAVDA wrote, the airliner incident was used to fan anti-Soviet hysteria, which has recently been on the wane." While the commentator of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reminded us that "anti-Sovietness [antyradzieckosc] has always occupied an important place in the policies of the U.S. Government. But the world has never seen such an unbridled, unceremonious, and cynical anti-Soviet sabbat as the present one." There is both an uproar of propaganda, an anti-Soviet campaign, and then a silence when it comes to the crux of the matter. They are silent as the Boeing was over Soviet military bases....

Both the political and the technical context of the drama that was provoked by U.S. intelligence is nothing new. In 1960 when a U-2 spy plane, a forerunner of the RC-135, was shot down over USSR territory, the U.S. also claimed then that it was collecting meteorological data. Later, due to the pressure of facts, the flight's real purpose was admitted. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency commented on the incident in the following way: "The photographs that were made during the past 4-5 years more than compensate for this tragedy."

"When will the CIA publish a similar commentary on the tragedy that occurred in the dead of night on 1 September in the Far East?" is the question that Moscow observers and commentators are asking.

RZECZPOSPOLITA on Conference

AU141109 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Sep 83 p 7

[PAP Moscow report: "Echoes of the Moscow Press Conference"]

[Text] The press conference organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the intrusion of the South Korean aircraft into the Soviet Union's airspace has aroused an enormous amount of interest all over the world.

Having read extracts from Marshal Ogarkov's statement on the facts about the incident with the South Korean aircraft, many Western mass media are asking: Why is the American Administration refusing to release the text of messages between the crew of the intruder aircraft and the services that were controlling its flight? It is this text that could shed light on the reason why the South Korean aircraft found itself inside the Soviet Union's airspace, which is what the foreign press says, including the American press.

The White House has plainly said that it does possess the text of messages said to have been transmitted by the pilots of the Soviet fighters who were watching the South Korean spy aircraft. This statement, however, has brought nothing but shame to the people who made it. The spectacle of the Security Council session was of such a low technical standard that even representatives of Western countries who speak Russian said that they could not understand anything.

Therefore, there is clear deceit present.

"The White House is treating the airliner incident as a good opportunity to gain support during the vote on the MX missiles which will commence in the Senate and in one of the House of Representatives sub-committees next week," THE WASHINGTON POST says.

THE NEW YORK TIMES describes the administration's attempts to use the incident in order to force through Congress a decision to allocate $4.6 billion for the construction of intercontinental MX missiles.

"What would happen if some foreign aircraft appeared over areas of the United States banned to air traffic?" asks a BOSTON GLOBE reader in the columns of that paper. "If a duty officer of the American air defense system were to discover an unidentified aircraft without navigation lights in the middle of the night, he would order the intruder to be shot down without a doubt. If he did not give the order, he would be, quite simply, dismissed."

According to ABC, "They are saying in the Pentagon that the Soviet aircraft could not have fired warning flares at the intruder aircraft because it was not fitted with cannon." But this is, of course, a lie!

Marshal Ogarkov said with all due responsibility and with a full knowledge of the state of affairs during the press conference that four series of warning flares were fired at the intruder aircraft from cannon. One hundred and twenty flares were fired.

It is typical of the American services that they are going further and further in their deceit, aiming to muddle up what is obvious and avoiding answers to questions that could clear up the matter.

'IMMORAL' U.S. SANCTIONS ENDANGER POLES' HEALTH

LD150301 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 Sept. -- The sanctions of the Reagan administration aimed at Poland are assessed by some from the economic, and by others, from the political point of view. And how they are looked at by a doctor?

"Whatever is done which can be harmful to the ill I can assess in one way only: as deeply immoral. I think that every man should consider this problem in his own conscience, including the U.S. President," Professor Tadeusz Koszarowski, an outstanding authority on tumorous diseases, told Polish TV watchers tonight.

The programme, titled "Morality", was shocking in its presentation of the real scale of injustice made to the Polish people by the U.S. President's decisions. They reached the sphere which is very sensitive, namely the health of the population including the health of those affected by the most dangerous disease of civilization, cancer.

Poland has 14 oncological hospitals and has been building the national oncology centre in Warsaw and 3 new hospitals of this kind. The money for equipment is there, but... "There are problems with purchasing certain elements for accelerators, the apparatus used for cancer treatment, (?from the West)," representatives of the accelerators' manufacturer appearing in this TV programme said. "We have tried to explain to the Americans that a device rescuing human health [word indistinct], unfortunately to no effect." The seven accelerators for which the Polish health service is waiting could bring immediate relief to some 7 thousand persons and save life of some 3.5 to 4 thousand people a year, Professor Koszarowski stated on TV. Polish engineers are trying to find a solution to the situation. The cooperation with the Soviet Union and GDR has been expanded. The effects will take some time to materialize, though.

This is not the only example where U.S. restrictions hit the supreme value, human life. The Polish air medical emergency service had hoped that its old planes would be replaced by the Polish Mewa's manufactured in cooperation with U.S. Piper company. Unfortunately, a ban on sale of electronic equipment to Poland was introduced recently and high duty fees were imposed on those elements of the planes' outfitting which were to be exported to the USA. Mewas' manufacture had to be halted after only 9 planes were assembled. Thus the Polish air medical emergency service must continue to use old planes.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, DELEGATION IN VIENNA

For Austrian reportage on Deputy Foreign Minister Kucza's official visit to Austria at the head of a delegation of prominent public, scientific, and cultural figures, see the Austria section of the 15 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD141753 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received in Warsaw Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by General Florian Siwicki, chief of General Staff of the Polish Army and deputy minister of national defense, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the cooperation between the armies of the Warsaw Pact and the international situation were discussed.

Jaruzelski 'Absent' at Meeting

NC141952 Paris AFP in English 1938 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 14 (AFP) -- The commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal Viktor Kulikov of the Soviet Union, is here on the fourth leg of a tour of member countries of the Eastern bloc's military alliance, Polish Television reported today. It said Marshal Kulikov had "cordial and friendly talks" on Pact issues and "the international situation" with Polish Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Vice-Defense Minister Florian Siwicki.

Observers here noted the apparent absence from this meeting of Polish Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, a regular participant in such talks in the past.

Polish television did not say when Marshal Kulikov arrived here, nor when he was scheduled to leave. The Warsaw Pact commander has already visited East Berlin, Prague and Budapest.

DECISION TO DISSOLVE WRITERS UNION UPHELD

AU131417 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 Sep p 2

[PAP report: "The Decision To Dissolve the Polish Writers Union Upheld"]

[Text] At the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 9 September representatives of the main board of the Polish Writers Union [ZLP] were given a reply to the appeal made against the mayor of Warsaw's decision to dissolve the union. The minister of internal affairs has upheld the decision.

It was said by way of explanation that no reason had been found to alter the decision of the registering authorities. It was stressed in particular that "since August 1980, the ZLP has indeed violated the law and the union statute several times. [no end quotation marks as published]

In addition, on the initiative of some activists and members, including members of the union leadership, activity had been undertaken that was essentially aimed against the state's socialist structure. In this way, the union statute that says "The ZLP is an organization of writers who support the constitional principles of the PRP," had been violated and Article 16 of the law on associations and other laws had also been broken.

Signs of the above activity were, among other things, assistance in setting up and organizing illegal organizations entitled "The Coordinating Committee for Creative and Scientific Organizations," and the "Defense Committee for Prisoners of Conscience," and active participation in the activities of these organizations.

The adoption of a resolution at the 21st ZLP Congress recognizing the union as independent of the state administration and the declaration that all literary events organized in the union's premises are not subject to any administrative restructions is contrary to the 29 March 1962 law on assocations, and the 9 April law on permission for public artistic, recreational, and sport activity, and contrary to the regulations controlling publishing, the press, and shows.

Because no sanctions have been applied to union members who had cooperated with foreign centers of antisocialist subversion (Radio "Free Europe," the Literary Institute in Paris, and others), the terms of the ZLP's statute have been violated.

Taking into consideration the above, plus the fact that talks between union representatives and the authorities which commenced in March and which were aimed at an agreement enabling the ZLP's statutory activity to be renewed in accordance with the law have brought no results -- the decision is upheld.

The decision of the minister of internal affairs is final.

APPEAL TO INTELLIGENTSIA TO SERVE NATION

LD150216 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 Sept -- A meeting of representatives of intellectual and scientific milieus from all over the country took place in Warsaw today. The meeting was organized on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of setting up the democratic clubs whose founders were representatives of the progressive current within the Polish intelligentsia.

Addressing those gathered the host of the meeting, Chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk said the Democratic Party attaches special attention to a wide participation of Polish intelligentsia in efforts to overcome the crisis and the difficulties of our country.

From those premises stems the essence of the appeal addressed to wide circles of intelligentsia by the Democratic Party to offer "good service to the homeland and the nation". In the appeal, which was distributed to the participants in the meeting, it is stressed that Polish intelligentsia should be a source of inteilectual creative impulses in the process of transformations now in progress in our country. It should be a driving force of proposerous development of the (?country) and improvement in the state's functioning.

MINISTERS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC REFORM PACKAGE

LD150314 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 Sept -- The Council of Ministers will review at one of its nearest sessions a draft document titled "Lines for Consolidating and Improving Mechanisms of the Economic Reform," thus finalizing an extremely important stage of work on corrections and modifications to the reform. They will come into force as of January 1984 and determine the future of the reform.

As a result of a critical appraisal of a number of economic phenomena which occurred in 1982, some significant systematic corrections have been introduced already this year. The scale of the now-proposed changes discussed at a meeting of the team for enterprises of the Commission for Economic Reform held today is much larger, however.

The 100-page draft package of significant modifications to the reforms' mechanisms deals with such important fields as employment policy, raw material and material economy, investment projects, prices and taxes, pay policy, technological progress, foreign and home trade and the economy's organizational structures. The importance of the changes proposed now is also due to the fact that many provisional regulations which authorize the government to applv temporary solutions different from the final model of the reform expire as of December 31.

At present it is necessary to answer the question on the future of provisional solutions, the extent to which they are necessary and where it is possible to give them up. The authors of the draft soon to be submitted to the government are of the opinion that it is desirable to uphold provisional solutions in some sectors but their scope can be limited and application improved.

One thing is certain. While answering questions on the operation of provisional solutions or correcting and modifying basic economic and financial mechanisms of the economy (they are to stay in force already for a longer period), the decision-makers will practically determine the future of the reform itself and the success of an attempt made after August, 1980, to reconstruct basic economic structures. The said meeting of the Council of Ministers [words indistinct] of a decisive significance in this respect.

The changes introduced to the reform must be in accordance with its basic principles adopted by the 9th PUWP Congress and next approved by the Sejm (parliament). In this sense there is and can be no turning away from the reform.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST ADMINISTRATION DECLINE

LD142300 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 Sep -- Poland's state administration has markedly improved its services for citizens over the past several months, a report presented by the government office for complaints and letters said.

It said that in 1982 the Council of Ministers received 36,300 complaints, requests, letters and proposals from citizens and another 3,000 presented their problems personally. Over that period all ministries and central administration organs got 133,000 letters from citizens while between January and July this year the number dropped by 33 percent comparing to the respective period last year.

A considerable part of the letters dealt with general social issues including opinions and views about important problems, processes and events in the country.

Nearly a half of complaints deals with personal concerns including housing problems, farming, land management and evironmental protection, social welfare and insurance as well as labour code.

In 1982 Polish ministries, central offices and all other organs of state administration receiving total of 734,000 complaints, proposals and letters from citizens, handling positively 48.2 percent of the matters.

In that same year, out of more than 12 million administrative decisions 84,000 or as little as 0.7 per cent were appealed against at higher organs of administration. The Supreme Administrative Court (NSA) received about 9,000 complaints against administrative decisions, ruling positively in about 36 percent cases.

Personal meetings between administration officials and citizens have also gained nationwide popularity. Provincial governors (voivides) and their deputies as well as local administration department heads received about 31,000 people in 1982 against a mere 3,000 in 1981. Administration officials are also more frequent visitors to the countryside and factories where they meet face to face with citizens, solving and clarifying many issues right on the spot.

KISZCZAK SEES LACK OF RESPONSE TO SLOWDOWN CALL

LD111238 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 Sept -- The PUWP CC Commission for Law and Order has held another meeting presided over by its chairman, alternate member of the Political Bureau, Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, who presented a report on the country's socio-political situation and characterized the activities of the anti-socialist underground against that background. The Polish interior minister also outlined the main lines of the activity carried out by his ministry to strengthen law and public order, foster the processes of stabilization and normalization of life in the country.

Referring to the events which took place in few Polish cities last August 31, the minister stressed their incidental dimension, the visible lack of social response to the underground opposition calls for work slowdowns and boycott of public transport. General Czeslaw Kiszczak also emphasized the fact of social approval for the steps taken by the authorities after the abolition of martial law.

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON WORKERS' AGREEMENTS

AU131338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 Sep 83 p 2

[Interview given by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, to Maciej Ciechala at the A. Warski Shipyard in Szczecin on 9 September: "...Let Every One of Us Tackle His Responsibilities Better."]

[Text] [Ciechala] It is difficult not to ask you, the joint creator of the Szczecin August agreement, a question connected with this anniversary and with the experience and achievements gained since that time. We have recently spoken to a group of workers representing key production plants in Szczecin. We have also noted the following remark: The Szczecin agreement was only a workers' agreement. Its contents mainly concerned workers. And that is why various kinds of advisers hiding behind striking workers were dissatisfied with this agreement. Therefore, forces were immediately mobilized which made it possible to make the next agreements "political."

[Barcikowski] First of all, the signing of the agreements in August 1980 closed the stage of tension and strikes existing in Poland. The signing opened up a new period of Polish reality. And there were already two possibilities in this new reality. The first one was the possibility of improving through our joint action what was evil in our lives, in other words the possibility of carrying through the process of renewal and fulfilling human expectations, such as improving the conditions behind social and political life. But already in August 1980 there existed the possibility -- and we watched its signs -- of directing the country away from the system and against socialism, in other words of creating a situation where extraordinary measures would be inevitable.

We must all be aware that this period reduced our standard of living and brought a whole range of extremely unfavorable phenomena. Right now we are overcoming them. But we can overcome these shortcomings and difficulties more quickly only when everyone really tackles his responsibilities and watches over the distribution of what we all jointly work for.

And I agree with the opinion that there was a tendency in the country, or rather there were attempts, to add the right to undertake antisocialist acitivity to the adopted agreements. Yet the agreements contained no such right. We had in mind an agreement concerning improving the methods of building socialism and improving the standard of living and the position of the working class in socialism, and not breaking up socialism, which is what the opponents intended.

[Ciechal] There has been a lot of misunderstanding recently on concrete ways of implementing some of the points of the agreements. We have recently heard the following opinion in Szczecin: All right, there are plants where there is a need to work on Saturdays for appropriate wages. But the "brass" are said to be considering the abolition of educational vacations....

[Barcikowski] There are many rumors going around our country. One characteristic of a rumor is that it can avoid the truth. There can be no doubts here. We respect the decision concerning free Saturdays. After all, the subject of disputes used to be not whether there are meant to be free Saturdays or not; the subject of disputes used to be the answer to the question: Can Poland immediately afford so many work-free days?

Work-free Saturdays are being fully introduced, and yet in the Szczecin agreement we planned that work-free Saturdays would be introduced gradually. Of course, in those places where greater work is necessary, in vital areas which determine the functioning of the entire economy, the authorities will reach an agreement with the workers class concerning work on Saturdays as well. This is work for which people receive extra wages. And these solutions are being applied at present in those places where there is a need for them. And this method has proved itself, has been accepted, and will continue to be implemented. All the other social rights covered by the agreements, including educational vacations, have been firmly introduced. No one intends to change this or take it away.

But there is something that has to be changed. In order to earn work-free Saturdays, maternity leave, or educational vacations, one has to use one's working time better, much better. Yet what are we facing right now? Absenteeism, disorder, bad work organization. It is true that we sometimes have work stoppages because of a shortage of materials. But these situations are becoming less and less frequent. We are appealing all the time for the fund of work time which we have at our disposal in economy, schools, and colleges to be fully used, and our party organizations are working with this aim in mind. Let us remember that we have reduced this fund by 10 percent because of the decisions contained in the agreements. Now we have to make up for this lost 10 percent.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES WORKING VISIT TO CLUJ

AU141058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/9/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu continue the working visit to economic units in Cluj County they started the previous day.

In the morning President Nicolae Ceausescu met with collectivities of large industrial units in Cluj-Napoca Municipality.

The Romanian head of state's visit to that county continues.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES NEW REMUNERATION DECREE

AU121635 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Sep 83 p 3

["Decree on Raising the Remuneration of Working Personnel" issued by the State Council; date not given]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the program on resolutely implementing the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, on improving the economic financial mechanism and the system of labor remuneration, and raising salaries in the course of the current 5-year plan, and in keeping with the party's consistent policy of raising the working people's living standard, nominal remunerations will be raised so that by the second half of 1983 real remuneration will be 5 percent higher than in 1980.

In 1983-84 the nominal remuneration of working personnel will increase by an average of 10.4 percent throughout the economy. This increase will be achieved by both raising base pay and by increasing that part of the working people's total income which is variable, especially through increasing additional pay under overall contract systems, increasing increments for uninterrupted length of service in the same unit, and increasing the working people's shares of of production and profits, and through motivating people to increase exports by increasing funds for annual and other bonuses earned through special achievements during the year.

In order to implement the provisions concerning remuneration increases envisaged in the program on resolutely implementing the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, improving the economic-financial mechanism and the remuneration system, and salary raises in the course of the current 5-year plan, and the provisions of Law No. 2/1983 on the basic principles of improving labor remuneration and of distributing working people's incomes,

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1 -- (1) As of 1 September 1983 the base pay of all categories of working personnel will be raised in stages by approximately 5.3 percent.

(2) Lowest base pay will be raised from 1,425 lei to 1,500 lei: the 1 to 5.52 ration currently existing between lowest and highest salaries in the economy will be maintained.

Article 2 -- Base pay for all categories of working personnel will be raised in stages, according to branches and activities, as follows:

Branch-Activity	Date of Increase (month/day/year)
1. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Mines	9/1/83
2. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Petroleum	9/1/83
3. Drilling and geological work	9/1/83
4. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Electrical Power	9/1/83
5. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Metallurgy	10/1/83
6. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Machine Building (including technical assistance and service units)	11/1/83
7. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Machine Tools, Electrical Engineering and Electronics (including technical assistance and service units)	11/1/83
8. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Chemical Industry	12/1/83
9. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry	2/1/84
10. Construction assembly	2/1/84
11. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Industrial Construction	2/1/84
12. Scientific research, technological development and design, and data processing	2/1/84
13. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Wood Industry and Construction Materials	2/1/84
14. Agriculture (including county general agricultural directorates and vegetable and fruit enterprises)	3/1/84
15. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry	3/1/84
16. Transportation	4/1/84
17. Telecommunications	4/1/84
18. Industry -- units subordinate to the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications	4/1/84
19. Silviculture	5/1/84
20. Water Resources	5/1/84
21. Industry -- units subordinate to the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, other ministries and central bodies, people's councils, the Central Union of Artisans Cooperatives, the Central Union of Cooperatives for the Production, Procurement, and Sale of Goods and other cooperative organizations	5/1/84
22. Communal and housing administration, and other nonproductive services	5/1/84
23. Goods turnover	6/1/84
24. Education	7/1/84
25. Health, social security, physical culture, and sports	7/1/84
26. Culture and arts	7/1/84
27. Financial and insurance institutions	8/1/84
28. State administration	8/1/84
29. Unions and associations	8/1/84
30. Other branches of the economy	8/1/84

Article 3 -- Workers base pay will be increased by an average of 5.5 percent, while base pay of operational, technical-productive, and administration personnel will be increased by an average of 5 percent, according to remuneration categories.

Article 4 -- (1) In accordance with the grades system endorsed under Law No. 2/1983 concerning the basic principles of improving the labor remuneration system and the distribution of working people's incomes, base pay of day shift working personnel in coal and ore mines handling heavy equipment, coking coal units, drilling units, tanneries, and glass industry units will be increased as follows:

A) The base pay of day shift workers in coal and ore mines handling bucket excavators with a capacity of over 400 cubic cm/hour, excavators with 50-meter-long arms, and other heavy equipment, will be increased by an average of 20 percent; the salaries of foremen in charge of such work will be increased by about 15 percent. The base pay of technical personnel employed in production sections and workshops in the above areas will be set two grades higher, and those of managerial technical personnel one grade higher than envisaged in Law No. 57/1974 concerning remuneration according to the quantity and quality of labor in Group III of the branch classification;

B) Base pay of skilled workers in coking coal sections will be increased by an average of 15 percent, and of foremen in those sections by 10 percent. Base pay of technical personnel employed in such sections will be set one grade higher than envisaged by the Law for Metal Processing Activity A;

C) Base pay of skilled workers employed in oil and gas drilling and geological research, in the commissioning of facilities, in drilling wells repairs, and in work designed to increase the index of oil exploitation from deposits will be raised by an average of 18 percent, and those of foremen in the above areas by about 15 percent. Base pay of technical and managerial personnel in the above areas will be set one grade higher than envisaged in the law;

D) Base pay of skilled workers and foremen employed in tanneries will be increased by an average of 10.7 percent;

E) Base pay of skilled workers and foremen in the glass and fine ceramics industry will be increased by an average of 10.4 percent;

(2) Workers and foremen employed in oil and gass extraction will be paid according to Level A of the oil classification, instead of Level B, which will mean a total average base pay increase of 9 percent.

(3) Workers who perform concreting and underground extrusion work in hydropower galleries and wells and foremen heading such teams of workers will be paid according to Level B of the underground mining classification, instead of Level C, which means a total increase in base pay of over 10 percent. Technical personnel employed in underground hydropower work will be paid as envisaged in the law for this category of personnel of the Group II of the branch classification, according to the amount of time spent underground. Base pay of technical and managerial personnel employed on working sites belonging to Groups II-IV of the hydropower classification will be set one grade higher than envisaged by the law for Group IV of the branch classification.

(4) Workers employed in building ships or ship sections and in ship repairs, in building slips or berths, and in special naval construction enterprises of Grades I and II will be paid according to Class AO of the machine-building classification, instead of Class A, which will mean a total increase in base pay of about 9 percent. The base pay of foremen heading teams of technical personnel in the above activities will be set one grade higher than envisaged by the law for Branch AO of the machine-building classification.

(5) Workers and foremen employed in large and complex enterprises for refractory products -- the refractory products enterprises Alba-Iulia, 9 Mai-Turda, Pleasa-Ploiesti, Alesd, and Rasaritul-Brasov -- which manufacture highly technical bricks and other refractory products will be paid according to the cement classification instead of the refractory materials classification, which means a total increase in base pay of about 14 percent.

(6) The base pay of drivers of 50-ton or heavier dump trucks will be 5 percent higher than that of drivers of dump trucks of the Class VII of vehicles. Similarly, the base pay of drivers of 100-149 HP road tractors will be 5 percent higher, and that of drivers of 150 HP and over road tractors will be 10 percent higher than that of drivers of 60-99 HP road tractors.

(7) The base pay of navigational personnel on vessels with a capacity of 10,000 dwt and larger will be set one grade higher than that applied to Group VI of the shipping classification, in the case of personnel with master's certificates, while the salary of personnel without a master's certificate will be 5 percent higher than envisaged in the work classification.

Article 5 -- As of the dates envisaged under Article 2, the increased base pay rates and allowances set down in Annex No. 1 of the present decree will be applied within each branch and activity. Thus, the remunerations envisaged in Annexes No. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Law No. 57/1974 and in State Council Decree No. 100/1979 will be duly modified.

Article 6 -- (1) Remunerations will be increased on the same date for all the working personnel of a given unit -- enterprise, central, institution, factory, plant, mine, construction site, agricultural farm, research, design, computation or other similar centers, including their subunits -- according to the branch to which it belongs and with the single national plan of socioeconomic development, regardless of the central or local body to which the unit is subordinated. The salary of personnel employed in independent sections, laboratories, or other units directly subordinated to ministries, other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils or of the Bucharest Municipality, will be increased on the date envisaged for the respective branch.

(2) At iron processing, metallurgical, and chemical combines (enterprises), salary increases will be applied on the same date for all component units.

(3) At enterprises whose activities do not fall under a single classification, personnel salaries will be raised on the date set for the respective branch, according to the single national plan, to the employees' major duties, and to the number of personnel. In research, design, and production units where production is the major activity, salaries will be raised on the date set for the respective branch of production. In all other cases the salaries of production personnel will also be raised on the date set for the research and design units.

(4) The salaries of personnel employed in roads and bridges departments of the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and in county roads directorates, in housing construction, repairs, and administration, and in housing construction and sales units, will be raised on the date set for the construction-assembly branch.

(5) At foreign trade enterprises specializing in work abroad, salaries will be raised on the date set for the branch under which such work falls.

(6) The salaries of personnel employed in special industrial units will be raised on the dates set for enterprises with similar specialties subordinated to branch coordinating ministries; in the case of other economic units, on the date set for the branch to which they belong.

(7) Personnel employed in nurseries, kindergartens, medical-health services, vocational schools, foremen schools and specialization courses, and personnel employed in education or health units subordinated to units belonging to other branches, will receive their pay increase at the same time as the other education or health personnel, according to the case.

Article 7 -- (1) As of the dates envisaged in Article 2, working personnel will receive increments for uninterrupted length of service in the same unit according to the increased quotas envisaged under Law No. 2/1983.

(2) For teaching cadres, the length of service increment currently allocated according to the law will also be included in the base pay.

(3) In order to ensure that the length of service increment increases at the same rate as that envisaged for other branches and activities, teaching cadres will receive an increment for length of service in education simultaneously with the pay increase, an increment which is not included in the base pay or in the percentage quotas established for length of service in accordance with Annex No. 2.

Article 8 -- (1) As of 1 September 1983, funds for participation in production fulfillment, for profits and profit sharing, for bonuses awarded for special achievements obtained by personnel in economic units, for bonuses awarded for saving raw and other materials, and for the annual bonuses awarded to working personnel in social-cultural institutions, ministries and other central and local bodies, and other state institutions, will be amassed and distributed according to Annex No. 3.

(2) The sums awarded individually for participation in fulfilling production, for profits and profit sharing, and as bonuses are approved by the working people's council, according to the law. Such sums awarded to members of the unit management are approved by the collective management body of the immediately superior body.

(3) The sums awarded indiviudally to workers in economic units, in the form of participation in the realization of production and profits, and in the sharing of profits, the supplementary incentive for participating in the realization of production of export, bonuses during the year for special achievements or other categories of bonuses and incentives are not limited, provided the plan of the enterprise or factory with economic administration is fulfilled or over-fulfilled, in the indicators dealing with physical production, production intended for export or the export plan, commodity output sold and collected for, net production and expenditures per 1,000 lei commodity output.

(4) The sums that managerial and administration personnel may be awarded in the form of profit sharing or bonuses may not exceed the average amounts awarded from each of those funds to the other categories of personnel of the respective unit. The ratio is established in keeping with base pay and management allowances. In the case of bonuses awarded during the year, quarterly audits will be made to ensure that the average ratio set at the beginning of the year has not been exceeded.

Article 9 -- (1) Base pay increased in accordance with the present decree will not affect state allowances for children and housing established by law prior to the date of remuneration increase.

(2) Monthly allowances for nursery and kindergarden children for the period 1 September - 31 August and scholarships for school children and students for the 1983-84 school year are established according to the base pay or pensions of the parents or legal guardians before the increase.

Article 10 -- Persons who were awarded compensation for increases in the price of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, electric and thermal power, gas and other fuels in accordance with the State Council Decrees Nos. 46/1982 and 240/1982, and who after the pay increase will have base pay rates in excess of 4,000 lei, will also receive the compensations they were awarded up to the date of the remuneration increase. For all categories of working personnel, the compensations envisaged under State Council Decree No. 46/1982 are awarded for the time worked, for periods of legal holiday leave, medical leave, training or advanced specialization, and for periods in which the person is excused from work for fulfilling civic or public obligations.

Article 11 -- (1) As of 1 September 1983 increments for length of uninterrupted service and length of service in education are included in the amount taken as the basis for calculating pensions; that applies to all pensions that are established after that date. Contributions for additional pension will be deducted both for increments for length of uninterrupted service and for increments for length of service in education.

(2) Fixed pensions envisaged under Law No 3/1977 affecting state social security and social aid will be calculated after 1 September 1983 -- the date of pension increases -- according to the same quotas in effect prior to the present decree.

(3) Compensations for increases in the price of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, electric and thermal power, gas and other fuels will also be awarded to persons retiring after 1 September 1983, according to the quotas established under State Council Decrees Nos. 46/1982 and 240/1982, in keeping with the level of the pension established.

Article 12 -- The Council of Ministers, together with the ministries, other central bodies, and executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality will work out programs of measures to mobilize all collectives of working peoples in enterprises and centrals so as to ensure, simultaneously with the salary increases, additional increases in production and labor productivity, reduced production and turnover expenditures, generalization of remuneration on the basis of the contract and overall contract system, an increase in the efficiency of the entire economy so as to achieve an appropriate ratio between the funds allocated on a supplementary basis for salary increases and the volume of production, and so as to make up for expenditures incurred by salary increases.

Article 13 -- (1) Within 30 days of the enactment of the present decree the ministries, other central bodies, and executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality will present to the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance proposals for amending economic and financial indexes for 1983.

(2) The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will submit proposals for amending the indexes of the single National Plan of Socioeconomic Development and the state budget for 1983 because of the implementation of the provisions of the present decree.

Article 14 -- Annexes No. 1-3 constitute an integral part of the present decree.

Article 15 -- On 1 September 1983 State Council Decree No. 210/1977 concerning pension increases and subsequent changes and additions are abrogated.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Note: The annexes to the decree will be published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RADIO REPORTS SOVIET VETO ON AIRLINER RESOLUTION

AU131553 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has vetoed the proposed resolution according to which the UN secretary general should shortly carry out a full investigation into the circumstances under which the South Korean airliner was destroyed and submit a report on the results of the investigation in 2 weeks. The resolution was proposed by 17 Western and other countries 5 days ago. The Soviet Union explained its veto by the fact that the Soviet Government carried out a detailed investigation of the incident and concluded that the overflight by the South Korean airplane constituted a planned intelligence mission.

ZARKOVIC ON DPRK, PRC VISITS, MOSCOW STOPOVER

LD150634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG) -- Assessing the visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China as successful, Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Vodojee Zarkovic stated this evening, Wednesday, the conviction that the talks he has had with top leaders in Pyongyang and Beijing will contribute to further expanding cooperation and strengthening the friendship between Yugoslavia and these countries.

Zarkovic stated the above to TANJUG this evening on arrival in Belgrade. Zarkovic headed a delegation of Yugoslavia at the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as during the friendly visit to the People's Republic of China.

Zarkovic said that in the talks with President Kim Il-song and other leaders an accord has been reached to devote a particular attention to economic cooperation. It has been jointly assessed that economic cooperation could be more extensive and more comprehensive and that possibilities exist for industrial cooperation and other forms of linking the two countries' economies.

Zarkovic pointed on the closeness of stands between Yugoslavia and Democratic People's Republic of Korea on most important international questions, and to their accord to do everything possible within the framework of the activities of the nonaligned countries to check the existing dangerous deterioration of international situation.

Zarkovic emphasized that Yugoslav support to the just demands for peaceful reunification and without external interference is highly valued in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Having assessed the talks in Beijing as comprehensive, Zarkovic pointed out the similarity of the two sides' views on the world situation. When the Yugoslav delegation met with Chinese President Li Xiannian and other personages it was assessed that all should be done for the (?present) perilously aggravated international situation to be improved, while bloc rivalry and the policy of force should be superseded by negotiations and peaceful settlement of problems in the world. The two sides underscored the significance of the U.N. role and the importance of consolidation of the world organization.

Zarkovic said that the Yugoslav delegation informed the hosts about the activities of the Movement of the Nonaligned.

The Chinese side pointed out the great significance of the movement and favourably assessed the results of the seventh summit -- he said. The Yugoslav-Chinese talks in Beijing confirmed the successful development of bilateral relations, especially in the economic sphere.

Zarkovic pointed out that the Yugoslav delegation, on its way back home, stopped over at the Moscow airport, where it was welcomed by Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Khalilov. "This is what we appreciate as an expression of good and friendly relations between the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia and the USSR", stated Zarkovic.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BOTSWANA PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meets With Planinc

LD141557 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Promotion of bilateral cooperation, especially economic, was the main topic of the talks between Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the Dedinje Palace today. Both sides stressed the need for and usefulness of the development of economic relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. The talks, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended on the Yugoslav side by Federal Executive Council member Dr Milorad Stanojevic; Aleksandar Vojnovic, SFRY ambassador to Botswana; and by others; and on the part of the guests by Foreign Minister A.M. Mogwe, Industry Minister M.P.K. Nwako, and others.

During the talks the two sides stressed that in conditions of a difficult economic situation in the world,mutual cooperation among the developing countries has to be intensified. In this connection it was said that objective opportunities exist for intensified economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Botswana, which have not yet developed enough. The high-ranking guest from friendly Botswana stressed the importance which his country attaches to higher food production and, in this connection, to promotion of agricultural production and to improving transportation in the country.

The Yugoslav side stressed its readiness with regard to greater involvement of our enterprises in Botswana through the transfer of appropriate technology, to render assistance in the training of the cadres with a view to expanding cooperation in agriculture, and to strengthen processing capacities based on agricultural production. The two sides also stressed the importance of cooperation between the countries within the framework of the Conference for Regional Coordination of Economic Development of Southern Africa (SADCC), whose promotion could facilitate economic independence of the countries of that area. Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, expressed his hope that Yugoslavia will participate even more actively in the work of SADCC.

Meets With Grlickov

LD142349 Belgrade Tanjug in English 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov and President of Botswana and of the Democratic Party of Botswana Quett Masire today, Wednesday, examined possibilities for promoting cooperation between the two organisations.

Grlickov acquainted the guest from Botswana with the history and the present-day role of the Yugoslav socio-political organisation with the largest membership and with its activity in supporting liberation movements in southern Africa and peoples in their struggle for independence.

President Masire showed great interest in the role, organisational structure and functioning of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance.

Talks With Mojsov

LD142334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and Foreign Minister of Botswana A.A. Mogwe, who is now visiting Yugoslavia, here today, Wednesday, considered political conditions in Africa. With particular reference to those in the continent's south.

They exchanged views on the other areas of crisis in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America.

The two sides showed closeness to identity of stands on all the questions considered. They underscored the necessity to invest further efforts to return the world to detente. They also dealt with a new international economic order and the further activity of the nonaligned, especially the future endeavour for starting global negotiations and for convening a conference on financial and monetary questions.

Closing Talks With Spiljak

LD142341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2126 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG) -- Closing talks were held here tonight, Wednesday, between Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak and President Masire of Botswana.

They mainly conferred about an exchange of views performed by the two countries' ministers.

The foreign ministers of the two countries carried out a broad exchange of views on the most current questions in international life and on the nonaligned countries' activity following the seventh summit in New Delhi. During their exchange of views they centered on the efforts to eliminate the crises that seriously jeopardize world peace.

The economy ministers discussed the need to consolidate economic cooperation, particularly commodity exchange which has so far been of token proportions. The two sides agreed in the future to give priority to cooperation in the production of foodstuffs, water resources utilization, fuel and power, and to the working out of a study on the uses of natural resources.

Tomorrow, at the close of President Masire's visit to Yugoslavia, a joint communique will be issued.

President Spiljak at a dinner given in honour of President Masire tonight stated that the talks held in Belgrade were comprehensive, open, and useful.

"I believe that this meeting will contribute to cooperation between Yugoslavia and Botswana and to the enforcement of the policy and objectives of nonalignment", Spiljak pointed out.

In thanking for the warm words by his host, President Masire stated that this visit contributed greatly to the further promotion of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and his country, and that during these meetings "the genuinely great job has been performed".

FURTHER REPORTS ON 'JEDINSTVO-83' EXERCISES

Leaders Visit Command Post

LD140911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2136 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Stip 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, accompanied by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national fefense, and Colonel General Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of Skopje Army District, visited this evening the command post of the operational leaderhip of the joint tactical exercise "Jedinstvo-83" where they were acquainted with joint preparations, organization and management of the exercise.

This meeting was also attended by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Blagoja Taleski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Dragoljob Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Executive Council; Franc Popit, chairman of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Lieutenant Colonel General Todor Atanasovski, commander of the Territorial Defense of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; and other officers of our Armed Forces.

Mamula Visits Krivolak Unit

LD141517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Krivolak, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Accompanied by Colonel General Milan Daljevic and Lieutenant Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, visited today Ivan Vukovic's unit in the Krivolak training range. The unit is taking part in the "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise.

During his conversation with the officers and men Admiral Mamula showed particular interest in the degree of training and skill of the units and of its members enabling them to carry out complex tactical tasks, in accommodation and work conditons in the field, and in the work of the men during their leisure time. The officers of the unit briefed the federal secretary on the high-level results which the unit had attained so far in school, demonstration and live ammunition fire practice, on the results of their military professional training and on the strong moral-political unity in the collective whose composition represents Yugoslavia in a microcosm.

The federal secretary for national defense then spoke to the men, showing particular interest in their daily activity in the unit. During his conversation with Privates Mane Mirkov, Bahiti Senji, Dresa Mustrahi, Nebojsa Nefricic, Tibor Madjar and Atila Odri, the federal secretary was interested to hear of the results which they had attained in training and in their skill in handling new weapons of domestic production.

They informed the federal secretary that they were proud to be equipped with weapons manufactured by our country and that they had been trained to handle them very well indeed, which they had demonstrated during the firing practice so far. They promised to confirm this during the exercise today.

Mamula also expressed satisfaction that there is high morale among the men and officers of this unit and of other units taking part in the exercise, as well as a readiness to successfully carry out the planned tasks during the exercise. Show our people and all our friends whose representatives are partly present at this exercise what sort of weapons and equipment Yugoslavia is producing and how we handle them, Mamula said.

Show the force of our doctrine and the degree of training which we have for our defense. We do not wish to demonstrate force; we remain faithful to our well known slogan: We shall not give away what is ours, we do not want what does not belong to us. This exercise is part of daily activities of our units in their training for defending our country.

Your exercise is an opportunity for testing our all-people's defense and social self-protection. The working people and citizens of Sveti Nikole, the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense units during their exercise yesterday very well proved the point. We expect, Mamula said, turning to the members of this unit, that during this firing practice, as indeed during all your firing practice to date, you will show excellent results and I congratulate you in advance. Company Commander Tomislav Djurin thanked the federal secretary for visiting the unit and promised that he and all his men will most certainly carry out their task.

Spiljak, Markovic Visit Units

LD141527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- After the tactical live ammunition firing exercise conducted today within the framework of the "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise Mike Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, went around a number of units which had taken part in the exercise. During their visit to the units the guests were informed about their organization and combat readiness. Officers Mirko Gajic and Kruno Dugalic said that most weapons and equipment in these units were manufactured domestically. Reference was especially made to the training system and to the education of the men.

The high-ranking guests also visited the unit comprising the women voluntarily doing their national military service. Radoljub Kitanovic, unit commander, stressed that during the part of the training to date the women attained very good results indeed. He also stressed that in many military skills women soldiers surpassed their male colleagues, which is what they proved by their participation in the "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise.

President Spiljak and Markovic also visited Officer Todor Panajotov's territorial defense unit.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, was particularly interested to learn how territorial defense members had discharged their tasks during the "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise. Private Angel Cudimitrov said that territorial defense members from this area are ready at any time to carry out even the most responsible tasks.

Second Day Maneuvers Reported

AU141805 [Editorial report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1500 GMT on 14 Sep carries a 20-minute program on "the combined tactical exercises Unity-83" held in Macedonia, prepared by a joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations. Reviewing the second day of the maneuvers, Colonel Djordje Mirezic in a recorded statement says:

"During the preceding night, the Blues succeeded in withdrawing most of their forces and equipment from Ovce Polje and in consolidating their defense on the Bregalnica River and on the western slopes of Serta mountain. Early in the morning, the main force of the Reds also reached the Bregalnica River, captured bridgeheads on the move and, throwing fresh forces into the battle, continued the attack. Particularly fierce fighting was waged between Stip and Radovis and the (Budinarci) Village.

"The aim of the Reds' operations today was to break up the forces of the Blues in the Stip-(Krivaja)-Radovis triangle, inflict the greatest possible losses on them, and retain the initiative for further offensive actions. On orders of the commander of the Red forces, a mechanized brigade supported by artillery and aviation attacked in the direction of the (Budinarci) Village (?and Serta). The task of the brigade was to destroy the defenses of the Blues in the region of the (Budinarci) and (Krivaja) Villages, to push to the ridge of Serta as quickly as possible, and (?wheeling to the right) join action with the forces attacking in the direction of Stip-Radovis. One battalion of this brigade carried out a tactical exercise with live ammunition.

"The Blues again today showed great activities and doggedness in defense. Organizing defense on dominant land features and carrying out strong counterattacks from the depth of their positions, they succeeded in retaking the positions lost earlier, surprising the Reds, and inflicting great losses on them. The Reds attacked boldly and energetically. The fire of their units at the front was well coordinated as regards the targets, location, and time with units of territorial defense, who were always in the place where they were most needed. This coordination of the effects enabled the Reds to achieve a swift pace of attack today again.

"At target practice, the modern armaments and equipment of the units displayed a high level of efficiency, and in the temporarily occupied territory in Radovis, the struggle and the resistance of the people reached a climax when the front line approached the town. The organized forces of struggle and resistance in this town forced the Blues to keep strong operative units in this region. In this way they cooperated with the forces attacking at the front."

The rest of the program is devoted to colorful descriptions of attacks with live ammunition and emotive statements by participating personnel, repeatedly drowned out by battleground sound effects. Gazela helicopters are reported to have attacked tank targets with guided missiles which take 25 seconds from launching to impact. "Our new, modern T-72 tanks" are said to be taking part in the exercise. In conclusion, a colonel describes how resistance continued in supposedly occupied Radovis.

Tactical Exercise Ends

LD150833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 2-day "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise ended today. The exercise was carried out in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, in the Ovce Polje Region and on the Krivolak training range.

As reported, the exercise represented an integral part of the regular training and testing of the combat readiness of some of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense forces of the SR of Macedonia. It was also a regular test of the defense preparedness of the sociopolitical communities and organizations, organizations of associated labor, and local communities of the area where the exercise took place.

The exercise program was carried out fully and went according to plan. It comprised operations typical of all-people's defense war conditions: Yugoslav People's Army forces action at the front, and territorial defense action in close cooperation with the Yugoslav People's Army forces deep into an aggressor's rear, i.e. on temporarily held territory, and action by forces of social self-protection, civil protection, and other organized forces of the integrated defense and self-protection system. The exercise depicted frontal action by operational forces, and showed how territorial defense forces would operate in an aggressor's immediate and deep rear, how civil protection would be organized in a place within reach of the front, and how resistance could be organized on territory held by an aggressor.

Tanks, artillery, armored transporters, aircraft and helicopters took part, and live ammunition was used within the framework of the combined tactical exercise and the wider background provided by it. Most of the equipment used was in the ultra-modern category, most of which was made in this country.

The exercise was all the time watched by the highest state and political leaders of the federation, the republics and the provinces, and by the highest-ranking military leaders.

The exercise was also watched by several dozen foreign military representatives.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, visited participants in the exercise and paid tribute to their contribution of the success of the exercise. The high-ranking leaders judged that the exercise had been carried out with great success and that all of its participants had successfully carried out all the tasks given them.

The exercise was prepared and directed by the command of the Skopje Army District, the republican headquarters of Territorial Defense of the SR of Macedonia, and the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia.

Spiljak Leaves Skopje

LD150846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Skopje, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, SFRY Presidency president this afternoon left Skopje after the conclusion of the joint tactical "Jedinstvo-83" exercise. The SFRY Presidency president was seen off at Skopje airport with military honors. The departure was attended by Colonel General Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje Army District; Lieutenant Colonel General Slobodan Alagic, commander of the Air Force and antiaircraft defense; and Major General Borivoje Petkov, commander of the Air Force and antiaircraft defense units that participated in the exercise.

Mika Spiljak left Skopje accompanied by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and the highest representatives of the republic and provinces who watched the 2-day joint tactical exercise held in the Ovce Polje region and the Krivolak training range in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

MARKOVIC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, URGES 'DISCIPLINE'

AU140717 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The results we achieved in exports in the past 6 months despite all the unfavorable conditions should not be underestimated. For 2 months we have been realizing the export goals, especially to convertible currency countries. These results are significant primarily because they point to the great potential of our society and economy. We should not forget that these exporting results were achieved at the very time we stated that only 65 percent of capacities were being utilized. This means there are prospects for bigger tasks to be realized, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the conference of economic officials on production and exports yesterday. About 200 directors of the largest exporting organizations participated in the conference.

However, there are questions, Markovic said, which are being unjustifiably and unnecessarily postponed. We are living in extraordinary conditions and this requires extraordinary behavior. If we say that spare parts are an integral part of reproduction, there is no sense in postponing the change of regulations and therefore being late with production. Those who incur debts should be able to cover them with exports and those who do not observe this should bear responsibility. This is enough and we should not reduce our entire lives to rules and regulations.

Markovic then said that many once small things have now become big, that one may say that we are living in a time of little big things, and that this means that it is high time we "got down to earth" and started solving questions "life imposes on us."

Speaking on the long-term economic stabilization program, Markovic gave the example of reservations many people had about the document saying that it still did not pass official verification. Instead of this, everyone should have participated in it from the beginning. All documents should have already been subjected to wide discussion during their creation. "I am not criticizing the Federal Executive Council [FEC] because of this," he continued, "we do so in the LC, too; we present a finished document instead of including grass roots participation from the very beginning. We have to create conditions so that no one will apologize for discussing some document too early."

Markovic then spoke on the conditions for economic operations changing all the time, those circumstances being impossible for work and production. This is the last year we are doing so, he added, stressing that all documents and the accompanying measures must be adopted by the end of the year. The fact that it was not so is something we cannot blame "only the FEC" for, not even "primarily the FEC," but also republics and provinces, because the duration of the decisionmaking procedure depends on them, too.

Stressing that the financial sitation is bad, "both as regards foreign exchange and dinars," Markovic said that all demands cannot be satisfied.

Economic representatives justifiably insist that regulations regarding commodity credits be made clearer and easier, but it should be clear to us that this will not solve everything. Nevertheless, even during discussions there are some appeals to someone to create dinars or foreign exchange we do not have.

Finally, Markovic concluded on the basis of the data we had so far that, with a higher level of organization and a better and more operational behavior by everyone, "ranging from the FEC to banks," we have conditions to fulfill the task in this year's exports. It is important not to identify rights and obligations in the technological process with the self-managing right. In the process of production work, discipline, and remuneration according to results of work must be respected.

LOCAL PARTY PRESIDENT DISMISSED IN LESKOVAC

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[Excerpts] At a session in Leskovac today, the exhaustive discussions lasting almost 3 months about responsibility and the difficulties of the political and economic situation in the Leskovac Commune were concluded with a unanimous endorsement of the conclusions adopted by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia on the political situation in the Leskovac Commune and by replacing the president of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists. Radisa Gacic and Zivorad Misic, members of the working group of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, and Zika Radojlovic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, also took part in the session of the communal committee. Milenko Stojanovic reports:

Let us recall: The conclusions of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia assessed that the political situation in the Leskovac Commune was very complicated not only because of economic difficulties but also because of undermined self-managing relations in many communities. In the assessment of the Presidium, such a situation was primarily caused by a pronouncedly unsatisfactory engagement of the LC organizations and especially the communal committee and its president. In the discussions conducted in the communal committee so far, the president of the communal committee and a number of the leading cadres in the commune displayed an uncritical attitude toward their own work and responsibility for the situation.

Krste Stojanovic, president of the Communal Committee of the LC, offered his resignation, but the members were unanimous in proposing that in conformity with the Presidium conclusions he should be dismissed from his post. This proposal was unanimously adopted, too. The procedure was started to elect a new president.